The Irish Times
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE WORLD OF LONDON.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Last Appearance of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

FAREWELL EXHIBITION!

THE LAST DAY, POSITIVELY CLOSING

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,

CONCERT ROOMS, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

HENGLER'S EQUESTRIAN PALACE,

GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.

DENTAL MEDICAL PRACTICE,

LOUGHLAIN.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MONEY—HILLS of Three Months promptly DISCOUNTED.—Apply, by letter only, to "L. M.,"

KAPTURE—TIERNEY ARMS HOTEL,

Public Notices.

IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ULSTER STEEPLE-CHASE AND FOOT-RACES,

COMMITTEE:

PROGRAMME OF THE

NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOLS

OF THE

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

ALTHORP'S AMERICAN CATTLE AND HORSE FEED.

PATRON:

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

PRESIDENT.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Drogheda.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Right Hon. Lord Chancellory. The Right Hon. the Earl of Eglinton. The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosse. The Right Hon. the Earl of Belfast. The Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle. The Right Hon. the Earl of Leitrim. The Right Hon. the Earl of Lord Otho Fitzgerald. The Right Hon. the Earl of The Right Hon. the Provost of Trinity College.

COMMITTEE.

Chairman—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

W. R. Wilde, Esq., F.R.C.S.I. Sir Colman Tisdall, Bart., M.P.

Sir Anthony C. Weldon, Bart., D.L., J.P. Captain Litwich.

Peter M'Swiney, Esq. Thomas Vance, Esq., J.P.

John Yeates, Esq., M.P. William M'Kay, Esq., LL.D.

R. J. V. Murray, Esq. Joseph Robinson, Esq.

Joseph E. Kirk, Esq., R.H.A. Henry W. Todd, Esq.

Charles Blancard, Esq., J.P. Charles Blancard, Esq., jun.

Hon. Secretary—Mr. Angelo Hayes.

Treasurer—Thomas Vance, Esq.; R. Blancard, Esq.; P. M'Swiney Esq. Trustee—Thomas John White, Esq. Secretary—M. Angelo Hayes, Esq. Banker—The Royal Bank of Ireland.

The manner which has attended the Art Union lately established by the French Government, in Paris, and the success that has indeed the formation of sibilling Art Unions in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and other large towns, and the result has been most satisfactory; 31,600 Subscribers have been obtained by the Liverpool Art Union alone, and Pictur s to the amount of £1,200 distributed as Prizes.

Art such societies are peculiarly adapted for diffusing a more general taste for Art, and spreading its refining influences amongst all classes, it has been deemed advisable to establish a similar association in Dublin.

HOME ASSURANCE.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY,

THE SHILLING ART UNION OF DUBLIN.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME

57, CHARLEMONT-STREET.

BLACKROCK.—Part of a House to be Let, at 12, Blackrock, Mount-Merrion Avenue; the locality desirable, terms very moderate.

TO LET, FURNISHED, for the months of June, July, and August, that picturesque residence, known as "Fair-view," near Delgeny, county Wicklow.—Apply to H. Maunsell, Westmoreland-street.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION COMPANY.

Established 1837.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Head Office for Ireland—No. 6, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

RALPH R. CURACH, Esq., J.P., Belmont, co. Dunlaoghire, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.

Sir THOMAS DEANE, Donoboinie Castle, county Cork, and No. 6, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.

PHYSICIAN:

J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurances of every description on Personal Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.

Participating Policies for £500, issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premiums falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to £1,007. 5s. 10d., these for Sums of £1,000 to £1,007. 11s. 8d., whether Proportionate, with every intermediate, may be had from any application.

FIRE INSURANCE.

On almost every Description of Property, of moderate Risks at Premium.

Proposals from other Offices effected without expense.

THOMAS HENLY, Secretary for Ireland.

N.B.—Agencies are required in Towns where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

Landed Estates Court.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

SALE ON FRIDAY, the 1st DAY OF JUNE, 1860.

In the matter of the Estate of Hannah Wynne Blundell, and Others. Owners. } TO BE SOLD, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of JUNE, 1860, at his Court House, in the County Dublin, at Noon, in three lots, the following lands, situate in the Barony of Louth, and County of Louth, viz.:

Lot 1. The lands of Ballymakenny, Ballymakenny Glebe, and Ballymakenny Commons, on the Townland Map of the Parish of Ballymakenny, containing 1,000 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches, statute measure, be the same more or less, subject to a rent of £1,000 per annum, and to the yearly tithe rentcharge, payable out of the said lands, all held in fee-simple, except part of Lot 1, which is held under a 61 years lease, bearing date 25th November, 1731, subject to a rent of £6 Irish, and to a fine of the like amount, payable at the end of every 21 years, as specified in the Rental and Schedules in this matter.

Lot.	Description.	Contents in Statute Measure.	Gross Yearly Rent.	Amount of Out-Goings.	Net Annual Rent.
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Ballymakenny, ...	1000 1 20	1000 0 0	60 10 11	939 19 1
2	Ballymakenny Glebe, ...	169 3 18	169 0 0	10 3 10	158 16 2
3	Ballymakenny Commons, ...	31 2 12	31 0 0	1 17 6	29 2 6
	Total, ...	1200 0 0	£1200 0 0	£72 11 3	£1127 8 9

Dated this 30th day of April, 1860.

R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

Lot 1 is situate within half a mile of the post town of Ballymakenny, 2 miles of Edgeworthstown, a station of the Midland Great Western Railway, and about 5 miles from the town of Longford. The lands are situate all in grass, and present excellent facilities for grazing. There are on the premises a large farm house, and large farm offices, two lakes on this lot and game in abundance. The houses and offices are of a very superior description, well ornamented with timber.

Lot 2. These lands are about 4 miles from the town of Granard, and in the county of the Town, containing seventy of Length. They are mostly tillage land, and produce wheat of excellent quality. There is a good Corn Mill to full working order upon the lands, and also a Tuck Mill.

JOHN FLEMING, Solicitor having carriage of Sale, 56, Hardwicke-street, Dublin, and Longford.

For rentals and other particulars apply at the Landed Estates Court;

To the said Solicitor having carriage of the Sale; or to RICHARD BOND, Esq., the Land Agent, Fairy Hall, Rathowen.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.

FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCERS.

In the matter of the Estate of Robert Foster Mullins, Frances Mullins, his wife, and James Mullins, their Trustee, Owners and Petitioners.

TAKE NOTICE that the Schedule of Incumbrances affecting the Lands of Kilmacshane, otherwise Kilmacshane, in the Barony of Skreen, within Drums and County of Waterford, held in fee farm, is lodged with the Clerk of Records at this Court, and any person claiming an interest in, or objecting thereto, either on account of the amount or the priority of any charge therein reported to him or any other person, or for any other reason, is required to lodge an objection thereto, stating the particulars of his claim, and the grounds thereof, on or before the 12th day of June, 1860, and to appear on the following Thursday, 21st day of June, at eleven o'clock, before the Hon. Judge Dobbs, at his Court, in Dublin, when instructions will be given for the final settlement of the Schedule. And further take notice that any demand reported by such Schedule is liable to be objected to within the time aforesaid.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1860.

C. R. DOBBS, Examiner.

G. SULLIVAN, Solicitor having the carriage of proceedings, 12, South Frederick-street.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.

FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCERS.

In the matter of the Estate of Anne Grant, Robert Lloyd, Joshua Clarke, John Malcolm Scott, and A. J. H. Scott, his Wife, William Lloyd, and Henry D'Olier Grant, Owners; Ex parte The Reverend Louis Parrès and John Baldwin, Esquire, Petitioners.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Schedule of Incumbrances affecting the Houses and Premises situate, lying, and being No. 93, and No. 94, Lower Mount-street, in the Parish of St. Peter, and City of Dublin, formerly the Estate of Residents Grant, and lately the Estate of the above-named Owners (by virtue of a Partition Decree of the 30th of December, 1859), made in this Court), is lodged with the Clerk of Records of this Court, and any person claiming an interest in, or objecting thereto, either on account of the amount or the priority of any charge therein reported to him, or any other person, or for any other reason, is required to lodge an objection thereto, stating the particulars of his claim, and the grounds thereof, on or before the 12th day of June, 1860, and to appear on the following Monday, 18th June, at 11 o'clock, before the Honourable Judge Hargrave, at his Court in Dublin, when instructions will be given for the final settlement of the Schedule. And further take Notice, that any demand reported by such Schedule is liable to be objected to within the time aforesaid.

Dated this 17th day of May, 1860.

R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

Messrs. WATSON, Solicitors, having the Carriage of Proceedings, 90, Harcourt-street.

Auctions.

RUMMAGE SALE.

To be SOLD BY AUCTION at No. 1, Barrow-street, near the Drawbridge, Ringsend, on THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 19th of MAY, several Miscellaneous Articles, including 13 Weaving Machines; an Iron Press, Tenaille, and Beam; 2 Metal Weights, 4 cwt. Pinion and Gear Wheels; Old Iron and Metal; two Metal Mantle; a Grinding Stone; a Lot of Old Buckets, Wooden Models, Sashes, Oil Casks and Jars; Lot Ladders and Boat Mats, a pair of Wooden Gates. Also, an Office Counter and Range of Mahogany Desks, Alphabets, &c.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms Cash, with 25 per cent. Auction Fees, and all Lots to be paid for and removed off the Premises this day.

J. LITTLEDALE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 9, Upper Ormond-quay.

Sermons.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SANDYMOUNT.—The Rev. JOHN HALL, Mary's Abbey, will (D.V.) Preach the Anniversary Sermons, on SABBATH, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, and at 7 o'clock p.m., where collections will be made towards liquidating the Debt of the Building Debt.

Contributions from friends who cannot attend will be received by Mr. J. Johnston, 7 and 8, Eustace-street; Mr. Darling, 3, Collegegreen; Mr. Todd, Tritonville Avenue; or Mr. Wm. Lecky, 1, Crowsdale, or by me, Clermont-green.

19th May, 1860.

RELIGION IN HOLLAND.—The Rev. J. DE LIEFDE, of Amsterdam, will (D.V.) Preach in the SCOTCH CHURCH, CAPEL-STREET, TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock; and in the SCOTCH CHURCH, ORMOND-QUAY, in the Evening at 7 o'clock. On both occasions information will be given about the Present State of Religion in Holland.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.—The Rev. W. BROCK, Jun., of London, will occupy the Pulpit in the above-named Chapel for four Sabbaths commencing on TO-MORROW, the 20th inst. Services commence—Morning at 12 o'clock; Evening at 7 o'clock. Service also on Wednesdays, at 7½ o'clock.

ST. MICHAN'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

THE ANNUAL CHARITY SERMON, in behalf of these Scriptural Schools, will be preached (D.V.) in ST. MICHAN'S CHURCH, Mecklenburgh-street, on SUNDAY, MAY 20, by the Rev. J. HUNTER MONAHAN, B.D., Prebendary. There will be a Choral Service and the Anthem will be sung by the gentlemen of the Old Cathedral Choirs. These Scriptural Schools for Boys, Girls, and Infants, as well as day-evening Schools, are kept entirely open, almost entirely on voluntary subscriptions; in which the Infant School alone requires very considerable funds to supply bread to the neighbour of children in attendance. The more destitute of the Infants, as well as of those attending the other Schools, are provided also with articles of clothing, as far as the funds allow.

The Schools are situated in one of the most destitute and populous parts of the City, and therefore stand deeply in need of support from the benevolent who reside in more favoured localities. The Parochial Clergy and the Governors of the Schools feel deeply indebted for the generous support which they have had from Alexander Ogilby, Esq., for a continuance of the same liberal support, which alone enables them to maintain these Institutions in their present state of usefulness and efficiency.

Donations from such as cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. J. H. Monahan, Rector; Rev. Thomas Jordan and the Rev. James Andrew, Curates; William Graham and Edward Rothwell, Esqrs., Churchwardens; and by any of the Governors.

Music.

PIANO FORTES.

ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.

MACKINTOSH AND CO.,

15, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,

Having completed their

NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS

Have now in their Establishment the largest assortment of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION,

Old Instruments taken in exchange.

Harmoniums from ... £5 5s.

Second-hand Pianofortes from ... £5 5s.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANOFORTES.

M. GUNN and SON respectfully direct attention to the unrivalled excellence of their present stock of PIANOS, which they have carefully selected from the Factories of

COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY, HOPKINSON, &c.,

and which they offer for Sale, Hire, or Exchange, on the lowest possible terms.

M. GUNN and SON, assisted by first-rate London Workmen, attend to Tuns and Regulate Pianos in the best possible manner, at moderate charges.

PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 15, WESTLAND-ROW.

Just Published,

LADIES OF IRELAND QUADRILLE ON POPULAR MELODIES.

Performed with immense success by Rimmer's Band.

Sold by all Music-sellers.

Miscellaneous.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c. &c.

J. HATFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a statement that of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which, for use, for appearance, gives every purpose, combined, &c.

Gold Patent Levers, jewelled, compensation balance, ... £7 7 0

Do. do. do. ... 6 6 0

Gold Chronometer, best made, for years warranted, ... 12 12 0

Best double Silver Levers, for years warranted, ... 4 4 0

Do. do. second quality, ... 3 3 0

Fine plain Silver Geneva, seven years warranted, ... 2 2 0

Second quality, strong case, one years warranted, ... 1 1 0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public of the advantages of purchasing from the Manufacturer and Retail Dealer.

In the Gold Jewellery will be found a most varied selection of Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Rings, Lockets, &c.

Please note address: J. HATFIELD,

WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER,

10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,

Manufactory and Branch Establishment,

39 and 41, ESSEX-QUAY.

P.S.—Regulating executed with every care and punctuality.

N.B.—The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR,

5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,

(Late 11, Dawson-street),

Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Pelt, at 21, 10s.,

BLACK DRESS COAT,

Do. TROUSERS, and

DOMINOLLE VEST.

Being a splendid combination, and possessed of her qualities as the well known Pelt at 25, 5s., and will be kept in the same manner, and with the same attachment to the trade. For standing all other articles of his business on the same reasonable rate as the above.

5, Upper Sackville-street, February, 1860.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.

The above was never more applicable than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting

Adopted by

JOHN COLES,

DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,

Who, for the last Five Years, has had the honour of being Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street, and having studied in all the Leading Establishments in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of

COAT-CUTTING,

by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the above Motto,

"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED,

By WILLIAM BRODRICK,

WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,

18, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, adj. 1815,

For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of her Majesty's Regiments.

Every description of Silver Mounting, for Grimeau, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.

Of Torteau, Claspe, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.

R.D.S. Prizes engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.

A large assortment of Turkish and Grimeau Medals always on hand.

Please observe—18, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.

WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

WILLIAM M'CLEARY WIGHTMAN (Nephew and Successor to the late WM. M'CLEARY),

PRINT-SELLER, ARTISTS' COLOURMAN,

Stationer, and Picture Frame Manufacturer,

94, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.

Agent for the Musical Bouquet, and the Shilling Art Union.

Engraving and Lithographic Printing neatly executed.

ELEGANT TOILET REQUISITES

In the Nursery and Every Department of

GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO.'S MEDICAL HALL,

107, GRAFTON-STREET.

An extensive assortment of Smelling Bottles, Union, Patent Aperient, Spring, and Plain Stoppered of various colours, in Gold or Silver.

Dressing Cases, of different patterns and colours, and fit either.

Rich Cut Toilet and Perfume Bottles, coloured and plain.

Perfume and Pomade Cases of various designs, and of the best description. Solid-backed Ivory Hair Brushes, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and India-Rubber Combs.

Tooth Brushes, Chub, Royal, Canine, Nail, and every other Brush of repute. The most approved British and Foreign Perfumery—Frangipanni, Royal, Jockey Club, Eau Bouquet, &c.

Brushes of all kinds, Sponges and Rugs, Soaps, Creams, Cosmetic, Hair Wavers, Curl and Crimping Irons, Eau de Cologne, &c., as well as every other Toilet Requisite in use.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL

TO 22, WESTMORLAND-STREET.

WILLIAM ANDERSON begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to the above Premises, where he will be happy to receive their favours as heretofore. He has also to intimate that he has secured on this place leading Professors (Gentlemen), Assistants, and Operators, who will be in attendance every day from 10 o'clock a.m. to 6 p.m., and by whose assistance he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favour him with a call. Having been for many years engaged in the trade, he will give every attention to the interests of his patrons, and will run the risk of disappointment; and as a guarantee of this, he will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.

Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES

when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED, and in every respect made equal to new,

AT THE CHEAPEST OF THE CHEAP, BY

CHARLES WARE,

67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,

who Electro-Plates, and Gilds extensively, on the Premises.

FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND.

Canister of WALLIS' ELECTRIC PASTE, for Cleaning Plate, Plated Ware, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, to the old or existing Silver of articles (in most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

Sold by all Grocers, Oilmen, &c.

Manufactured by WALLIS AND CO., 18, Bride-street, Dublin.

FRENCH MODERATEUR LAMPS,

CHINA HALL,

33, DAWSON-STREET.

THOMAS WEST

Begs to call attention to the present Stock of

FRENCH MODERATEUR LAMPS,

the most extensive in Ireland,

which comprises the newest designs and lowest prices.

French Colza Oil at the lowest market price of the day.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—

THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,

only 5s. 6d., or 6s. 6d.!!!

A Written Engagement for Two Years,

J. DE SOLLA and SON,

The rest and most popular Dealers in Watches,

14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.

Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

Patronised by H.M. the Queen.

All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired!

CUTLERY.—J. TWEEDALL, Manufacturing Cutler

20, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,

(Late of Lemon's.)

Respectfully solicits a trial of his Celebrated Knives. Being manufactured of the best Double Refined Shear Steel, they cannot be excelled for sharpness and durability.

Superior Plated Forks, Spoons, &c.

*** Table Knives Sharpened, and old Handles Newly Bladed.

No Second Price.

LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 31, William-street (successor to the late R. Austin, deceased), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in House Painting, Graining, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials.

Please note address—31, William-street.

NEW DINNER, DESSERT, AND TEA SETS.

We beg leave to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the above, in all the new colours, and of the most elegant shapes and designs. Prices will be found as moderate as in any of the profusingly cheap houses.

GREGG & SON,

CHINA, GLASS, AND LAMP WAREHOUSE,

12, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

Note.—Several remnants of sets (best quality), to be had at cost price.

SOAP, CANDLES, COLZA OIL

PATRICK BYRNE

Begs to call the attention of Heads of Families to the first-class quality of his

CROWN, BROWN, AND WHITE SOAPS,

WAX, SPERM, AND COMPOSITE

IMPROVED MOULD AND DIPT CANDLES,

which he offers on most Advantageous Terms.

A liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers and Large Consumers.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE,

57, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.

A few Tons of Tallow Grocers for Sale.

SEED POTATOES.

Table Potatoes, Horse Carrots, Parsnips, Cauls, Salt, &c., each of Imported Kinds, at lowest possible prices. Apply to Kidneys, Rare Grapes, Onions, Professionals, White Rocks, and Scotch Downs, direct from the growers.

Seedling Apples.—30 cwt. Scotch Apples prolific, and excellent for present planting, in bags of 1 cwt. each, delivered, carriage free, to rail or canal at 6s 6d per cwt.

Gibraltar, Crosby, and Scotch Moor Coals, at Ship's Prices.

GEORGE SHAW'S STORES,

TALBOT-STREET.

OFFICE, 93, TALBOT-STREET.

Banks for country orders supplied free of hire. Deposit only required.

Pointers for Fit and Foot Feeding.

PERRY'S PARAFFINE FIRE LIGHTS

Indispensable in every House where Comfort, Cleanliness, and Economy are desired.

Packed in boxes, price 3d., 6d., and 1s. Sold by Druggists, Grocers, Chandlers, and Oilmen.

City Office—13, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—

PEARL, best white, for Pastry and Puddings, 5s. 6d. per stone.

Do., superior, for making Bread, ... 5s. to 5s. 6d.

WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, is. 6d. to 2s.

Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.

Orders by letter carefully attended to.

Custom-House Steam Mills, WM. POWER,

24, 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859. Proprietor.

WINES FOR SUMMER.

SHERRIES.

Excellent Golden, 20s.; Very Excellent Pale or Gold, 22s., 24s.; Very Choice Matured Pale or Gold, 26s., 28s.; First-class Old Nutty and Mellow, 30s., 32s.

PORTS.

Old, Full Bod wood, 20s., 22s.; Very Old and Fine, 26s., 28s.; Old Crusted Wines, Rich or Dry, 32s., 42s.; Old Vintage Wines at proportionate prices.

CLARETS.

St. Julien, 24s.; 28s.; Bordeaux or Medoc, 30s. to 36s.; St. Estèphe, 36s.; Leoville or Larose, 42s. to 48s.

CHAMPAGNE.

Excellent, 24s.; Pale and Dry, 32s.; Full and Sparkling, 34s.; Finest Creaming, 42s.

Purchasers of four dozen and upwards allowed a cash discount of 5% on the shilling per dozen.

FAWCETT AND CO., Direct Wine Importers,

HERBERT-STREET, DUBLIN.

Wants.

A GERMAN GOVERNESS, speaking French and Italian, is desirous of a SITUATION, or visiting Governess, or to teach.—Address "F. E. S.," Dawson Street Office.

A PLAIN COOK, a steady young Woman, who will be recommended in her duty, and will be highly recommended by her present employer, who has been many years.—Address "M.O.," Lower Ormond-quay.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM—A respectable, steady man, of good character, has a practical experience of both branches, and can be highly recommended.—Address "J. S.," James Street Office.

Wanted.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.—WANTED, for the above Society, a CLERICAL DEPUTATION SECRETARY for Ireland, at a salary of £200 per annum, and travelling expenses. He will be required to superintend the formation of Parochial Committees for collecting Church Education Statistics, to preside and to address Meetings in the Dioceses of Dublin, Glendalough, and Kildare, to a extent of time, not less than three months in the year, and to visit the Normal Training Schools in the Dioceses of the Committee, in case of vacancies occurring in the Masterships, or Assistant Masterships, on or before the 23rd instant.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.—WANTED, an Inspector and Organiser of Schools, under the Rev. Secretary, for the Dioceses of Dublin, Glendalough, and Kildare, at a salary of £150 per annum, with travelling expenses. He must give his whole time to the duty, and must be prepared to meet before Wednesday, the 23rd, in the Rev. ALEXANDER LEEPER, Assistant-Secretary, Office of the Society, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

WANTED, a competent MASTER and MISTRESS, for a School within two miles of a good market town; the Master to teach a Mixed School, and the Mistress to Teach a few female boys; also a good plain worker. Salary £20 per annum, with Board and Lodging, and vegetables. Apply to Rev. J. Tuckey, Rectory, Donard, Wicklow.

CONDUCTORS WANTED.—Wanted, Two good Conductors.—Apply at the Irish Times Office.

TEN OVER APPRENTICES WANTED.—Wanted, Ten Apprentices, to the Cabinet Making Trade. Ten per cent of Premium required. No Canvassers will be given and required.—Apply to the Proprietor of the Irish Times.

WANTED, TO PAINT AND PAPER a large House in the country, a first-class Grainer, wages £2 per week; or to a first-class Plain Painter, wages £1 6s. per week, with Board and Lodging, and to go to Dublin. Respectable references required.—Address "G. C.," 71, Great Strand street, Dublin.

Cards.

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Address, enclosing a directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Domatic Institute, Liverpool."

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A Fashionable Horizontal Gold Keyless WATCH, Jewelled with Gold Albert Chain, Seal and Key. To be seen at the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment,

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Over T. Boyce (No. 7).

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Gentlemen are respectfully informed that the Warerooms devoted to the
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of the Establishment are replete with an extensive assortment of first-class Cassimere ready for immediate use, and specially adapted to suit the requirements of the season.
THE ORDER PORTION OF THE ABOVE DEPARTMENT IS UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF EXPERIENCED AND TALENTED FOREMEN.
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Having, from many years' management of the business of
Mr. GEORGE MACDONA,
FORMER PROPRIETOR OF
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acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of
WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN,
which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits.
FRED. H. JUDGE,
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*** Three doors from Grafton-street.

M'NALLY AND CO.,
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No. 16, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro-Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the public such advantage, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
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Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.
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GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

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To those about to be married.
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100 Ladies' best thin Ivory Cards;
100 Gents.' do. do.;
100 Wedding Envelopes, Silver Edge, Printed on Lap with maiden name;
The price including Three Plates, Engraving, Cards, Envelopes, Printing and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
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Manufacturing Stationer,
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THE FULFIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.
METROPOLITAN HALL.
SPECIAL SERVICES.
On SUNDAY, 3 o'clock afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. John Hall.
Subject—"Lessons from the life of Job."
MONDAY, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise by different Clergymen.
On WEDNESDAY, 3 o'clock p.m., Sermon by the Rev. G. Hanson.
Subject—"The unanswerable question."
Admission Free to the Clergy and people of all religious denominations.
Hymn Books at the door.
THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.
"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there AM I (Jesus) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.

NOON PRAYER MEETING,
METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY next, MAY 22nd, at Twelve o'clock.
Also, in the Evening, at Eight o'clock, in the same place, a similar meeting will be held, more especially for Young Men, to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS ON SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1860.
I. C. M. T. R. C.
I. MISSION BUILDING, 27, TOWNSEND-STREET, 11-30 A.M.—Rev. C. F. MacCarthy, A.M., ex-Scholar.
Subject.—"Prayer effective through our ever-present ascended Saviour."—St. Matt. xviii. 19, 20.
II. MISSION BUILDING, 7 P.M.—Rev. H. C. Eade, M.A., Missionary Secretary.
Subject—"Is it safe to remain in Rome?"
I. If that two or three on earth have their prayers granted because Christ? "in the midst of them wherever gathered together in His name" (St. Matt. xviii. 20, Dr. Cullen's Bible), why should no Roman Catholic ever ask the Blessed Virgin or any saint or angel to give any aid?
If the presence and power of Christ the Lord are sure to "every two or three" so met, why invoke the multitude of departed saints and the Blessed Virgin in Heaven?
II. Is it safe to be in a system that makes its members adore a dead Host, and pray to those who are only creatures?
Is it safe to stay in Rome, which teaches salvation through sacraments instead of through faith, and by works instead of solely by grace?—Eph. ii. 8, 9; Rom. iii. 24, 28, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Is it safe to stay in a system that "worships and serves the creature rather than the Creator" (Rom. i. 25, Dr. Cullen's Bible), when the Lord Jesus said—"Begone Satan; the Lord thy God shalt thou adore; and Him only shalt thou serve."—St. Matt. iv. 10, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Roman Catholic friends, as your Bible is true, your religion must be false, for the one is contrary to the other; will you not obey the voice from heaven summoning God's people out of Babylon that they may escape her plagues?—Apoc. xviii. 4, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Bring your Bibles—ask what saith the Lord—trust only in Christ; and give prayer and worship only to God.

FOR SALE, at the Dundalk Iron Works and Implement Manufactory—one small Pumping Steam Engine, with two Pumps attached; second hand, but in perfect repair.
JAMES SHEKLETON, Proprietor.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES FOR HIRE.
Best Patent Portable Steam Engines, with THRESHING MACHINES, AND CIRCULAR SAWS ATTACHED;
Also, Patent Corn Drilling, Grass Mowing and Corn Reaping Machines, with other improved Agricultural Implements.
Engines for Pumping Water and Grinding Corn, &c., &c., by Steam Power.
☞ The Corn Drilling Machines are capable of sowing broadcast both Clover and Grass Seeds, the small portable Patent Threshing Machines may be worked by either two or three Horses; and are capable of Threshing from 50 to 80 Barrels per day.
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JAMES NOBLE,
DALEVIEW LODGE, PALMERSTOWN, CHAPELIZOD, COUNTY DUBLIN.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING of every description, in great assortment
IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SON'S,
16 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 30 & 31, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servant's and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted Stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON STREET.
N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plush lent on hire.

Price 5d. stamped.
WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, AND IRISH COUNTRY GENTLEMAN'S NEWSPAPER.
(Edited by Professor Charles A. Cameron, M.D.)
Of this day contains the following articles:—Lord Beaconsfield on our Label; The Nutritive Value of Diets; Editorial Comments on the Late Weather System; Alderman Mechi's Balance-sheet; Sheep Farming in Scotland; Prospects of the Growing Crops; Steam Cultivation; Symphytum Asperrimum (Comfrey) as a Soiling Crop; Notes anent Farming; Cross Breeding; Mr. Clarke's Paper on Wheat Growing on the Late Weather System; Royal Horticultural Society; Horticultural Notes; Calendar of Garden Operations; Sporting Intelligence; Special Reports of all the Steeplechase and Hunt Races held during the week; Stud Stock Sale at Sewell's; The Betting "Crusades;" Miscellaneous Sporting Matters; Reports of Irish Fairs; Special Reviews of Money and Corn Markets; Parliamentary, Foreign, and Home News; Full Reports of Irish, English, and Scotch Markets, &c., &c.
Annual Subscription (payable in advance), £1.
Offices, 6 and 7, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

BULL—Very Promising, Young, and Highly Bred. Service &c. At Mr. Quigley's, Fearoch.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, address to The Secretary, Belfast Institute, Liverpool, a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear is not broken.

BANDON FAIR, THURSDAY.—The condition of the stock on show to-day was much improved when contrasted with the state of the stock exhibited at the fairs of April and the first annual fair (7th May), and though the supply was not very extensive the prices obtained were much higher. Springers and newly-calved cows were taken freely from £10 to £15 each, and stores brought from £7 to £9; some few brought as high as £10. Few pigs were on sale, but sheep were numerous and brought very high prices.—*Cork Constitution.*

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The markets in London are still very uncertain in their tendency, and Paris prices continue to fall, a circumstance which has just at present great weight in leading London quotations. The public mind is not yet satisfied as to the extent into which England may be brought by those fresh European complications, and as it is now generally believed that the Emperor Napoleon is the secret director of Garibaldi's expedition, considerable distrust is entertained regarding his ultimate intentions.

Prices in this market were still lower and weaker to-day; business also was dull and limited; nothing done in London or Railway Debentures; Banking shares were without much change; Bank stock was inquired for; Nationals were offered; Royals were slightly better. Steam shares were in very good demand; Atlantics and Dundalks being still the exceptions—the former were on sale at 6; buyers at a reduction. British and Irish advanced 20s. per share; and City of Dublin originals and halves were done at par ex d. No change in Mining Shares, with the exception of a slight decline in Mining Company of Ireland, but there were buyers at the quoted price; Carysforts 10s. paid, and these fully paid up were in good demand at the former quotations. In Grand Canal stock to-day there were no dealings; buyers at a decline on the last price, sellers at an advance.

The principal change in Railway Shares was a decline of 11s. 3d. in Irish South Easterns, but there were strong buyers at the reduced price; Midlands show a slight advance, but were offered; Cork and Passages were steady to-day, as also Droghedas and Wicklows; Great Southerns and Limericks were still on sale; in Preference there were some slight alterations—namely, a rise of one-sixteenth in Dundalks, and a decline to the same extent in Limerick £6 per cents; in other shares no alteration.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—May. 18.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money,	94¾
Account,	94¾
New Threes,	92¾

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money,	94¾
Account,	94¾
New Threes,	92¾

1 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money,	94¾
Account,	94¾
New Threes,	92¾

2-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money,	94¾
Account,	94¾
New Threes,	92¾

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money,	94¾
Account,	94¾
New Threes,	92¾

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 4 8; Bank Stock, 216; Calcdonians, 89; Eastern Counties 34; Great Northern 114; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 93; Great Western, 61; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105; London and North Western, 99; Great Southern and Western, 105; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41; Midland Stock 114; 16 14; Mebican 27; South Eastern, 50 4; York and North Midland 79. Consols have been very inactive all morning at about 94¾ to ¾ ultimately buyers and sellers at 94 11-16ths. Indian Loan, 100. Shares very inactive and prices remain without any material change; if anything, markets are perhaps a shade firmer. Canadians dull; French without change, and quite idle.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

(Times City Article.)

Thursday Evening.

A considerable decline has been witnessed to-day in all descriptions of securities. But for the large arrivals of gold, and the fact that in the course of a fortnight Consols will be quoted ex div., the fall to-day would evidently have been more severe. The cessation of all prospect of a Russian loan is also to be reckoned among the counterbalancing circumstances. The uncertainty of the market was increased by the non-receipt of any prices from Paris. This being Ascension Day, there were no transactions at the Bourse. No gold was taken to the Bank to-day. The demand for Discount has again become moderate, and the course of foreign politics seems likely to cause a further limitation of all trading operations. The rates for money remain easier, in nearly all Continental cities, and the prevalent disquietude will most likely increase the floating supply, by leading to further withdrawls from active enterprise.

(Daily News' City Article.)

Thursday Evening.

The funds opened at a further decline, and, after a slight rally, showed increased depression in the afternoon, finally closing one-fourth to three-eighth per cent. lower than yesterday. The fall extended to every other department of the Stock Exchange, and, in some instances, was serious. Prices in all cases closed at the worst point of the day, the fall not having yet induced any adequate counteracting demand. The realisations of British railway stocks appear to be principally of a speculative character, a large amount having been held in the Provinces, for some time past, on borrowed money. The demand for money continues brisk at 4¾ to 4¾ per cent. for best bills, but the amount of business at the Bank to-day was very moderate.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 89 90; Chester and Holyhead, 51¾; Eastern Counties, 33¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77¾ 8; Great Northern, 114 15; Great Northern A, 14¾ 15¾; Grand Trunks, 8 1-18 1-16; London and North Western, 99¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 43¾ 44; Midland, 115¾ ¾; North British, 60¾; South Eastern, 84; York and North Midland, 79¾. Consols have been very heavy all day, and closed dull at the lowest rates, 94¾ ¾. Foreign politics causing sales. Indian were very steady, and unchanged in price. The old stocks about ¼ per cent. higher than in the morning. Business limited. Canadian steady. French without change. Bourse not open to-day, so we are without any prices. Lombards, 7-16 5-16 discount.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—May 18.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	—
Ditto for Account, 8th June	93¾ ¾
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93¾ ¾
Ditto for Account, 8th June	93¾

BANKS.

Royal Bank, £10 paid	27½

STEAM.

British and Irish, £20 paid	11½
City of Dublin £100 paid	100 x d
Ditto Halves	50 x d
City of Dublin, Issue of 1856	50½ x d

MINES.

Carysfort Mining Company (Limited)	21s 6d
Carysfort Mining Company, paid in full	2
Mining Company of Ireland	12½

RAILWAYS.

Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	10½ 11
Dublin and Drogheda	75
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	6 6
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny)	6
Midland Great Western, £50 paid	50½

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Belfast and County Down 5 per cent. perpetual, Class D	25
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A	10½ ¾
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual	97½ 98
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent. Redeemable	—
Ditto 6 per cent.	10½ ¾

On Saturday's business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 31st May. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	95¼ ¾	95¼		95¼	95¼ ¾	95¾
Ditto for Account	95¼ ¾	95¼ ¾	95¼ ¾	95¼	95¼ ¾	
New 3 per cent. Stock		92	92	92½	92½	92½
Ditto for Account	92½	92		92½	92½	92½
Bank Stock						

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

A very limited supply of beasts was on offer in to-day's market. All breeds sold somewhat briskly, at fully Monday's prices—in some instances, indeed, they were rather higher. Sheep—the show of which was very moderate—changed hands freely, at quite the late improvement in value. Downs readily produced 5s 6d per 8lbs. There was rather less activity in the lamb trade; nevertheless, the quotations were well supported. The supply of lambs was by no means excessive. Calves sold somewhat freely; but we have no change to notice in their value. Pigs and milch cows were very firm in price.

PRICES—Per 8lbs, to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality do., 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime large oxen, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 5s 0d to 5s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; second quality do., 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; prime South Down do., 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves, 4s 6d to 5s 2d; prime small do., 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large hogs, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; neat small porkers, 4s 2d to 4s 10d; lambs, 5s 8d to 7s 4d; suckling calves, 20s to 22s, and quarter old store pigs, old 22s to 30s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.—Total supply—Beasts, 732; cows, 122; sheep and lambs, 5,120; calves, 320; pigs, 340. Foreign—Beasts, 190; sheep, 400; calves, 194.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

We had an exceedingly dull market at our Corn Exchange to-day, and the business done was so insignificant that our quotations can be considered little more than nominal.

White wheat,	30s 6d to 32s 0d	Indian corn,	30s 0d to 32s 0d
Red do.,	30s 0d to 31s 0d	Oats	14s 0d to 16s 0d
Barley,	18s 0d to 20s 0d	Bakers' flour,	17s 0d to 21s 0d
Oatmeal,	14s 0d to 17s 0d		

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY, MAY 18.

Provisions—Spittalfield—Rather a considerable supply, without alteration from last week, except in short Wexford bacon, which advanced 1s to 2s per cwt. Prices—Flitch bacon, 66s to 70s; middles, 70s to 72s; shoulds, 42s to 46s 8d; short hams, 92s to 96s; long hams or lard not quoted.
St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market.—Bacon—Sides, 66s to 70s; hams, 90s to 92s 6d; shoulds, 40s to 42s per cwt. Oats, 15s to 16s per barrel. Coal butter, 104d to 112d per lb. Firkin, 92s 6d to 100s 0d. Poultry—Chickens (alive), 1s 6d to 2s 6d; rabbits, 1s to 1s 6d per pair.

Rathmines Market, Little Green—Eggs, 5s, 5s 6d; fowls, 2s 6d per pair (wholesale); hen, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; chickens, 2s to 2s per couple (retail). Coal butter, 8d to 12d per lb. Firkins 84s to 100s per cwt.

Butter Cross, Thomas-street, May 17—Firkin butter, first quality, 104s; second, 96s; third, 92s per cwt. Coal butter, 10½d to 12d per lb.
Fish—Salmon, 1s 1d to 1s 8d per lb; lobsters, 10d to 1s 6d each.

Hay and Straw—Hay, 4s 6d to 5s 6d per cwt; straw, 2s 6d to 4s per cwt.
Potatoes—3s 6d to 4s per cwt.
Bread—First quality, 6d; second ditto, 7d; third ditto, 6½d per 4lbs.
Coals—Holme, 15s to 17s per ton; furnace, 14s to 15s per ton.
Wool—About 300 stones of wool appeared at this morning's market. Prices from 20s to 24s 6d; skin, 20s per stone. Next week a large supply expected.
Whitehaven Colliery Office—Price of Whitehaven coal, week ending Thursday, 17th May, 13s 6d per ton. At Dublin market seventeen Whitehaven vessels, and one at Kingstown.

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 12.

		From.	To.	Average.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
892 Wheat, per barrel 20 stone		30 0	33 0	31 0
1197 Oats	do. 14 stone	14 0	18 0	16 0
189 Barley	do. 16 stone	20 10	24 0	22 5
259 Oatmeal	do. 14 stone	14 0	17 0	16 0

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—May 12.

Imperial Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	32 6	Oats	20 10	Beans	43 6
Barley	37 7	Rye	34 1	Peas	40 9

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	30 9	Oats	21 7	Beans	41 7
Barley	37 4	Rye	33 6	Peas	39 8

Duty one shilling.

CORK CORN MARKET.—The state of this market has of late years been so prosperous that the Trustees, having been enabled to pay off nearly the entire of their debt, and thereby relieved the institution from a heavy and embarrassing annual payment of interest, have latterly turned their attention to affording some reduction in the toll charged upon produce sold in the market. The commercial importance of the establishment may be judged from the fact that during the last official year 60,926 barrels of wheat, 107,813 barrels of barley, 283,853 barrels of oats, 1,324 pigs and 6,921 tons of hay and straw entered the Market. These figures are exclusive of the enormous quantities of foreign corn which are annually imported, and which, not employing the market, are charged a reduced rate of tolls. The Finance Committee appointed by the Trustees, have had under consideration the propriety of making a reduction in the tolls of the market, and though the precise nature of the changes has not yet been determined on, it is believed that a considerable per centage will be taken off the tolls on wheat and barley, green food for cattle, and accommodation weighing. The toll of 2½d. per barrel on wheat will probably be reduced to 2d. per barrel; this will make a difference in the revenue of the market of £190 per annum. On barley, which at present pays 1½d per barrel, the decrease will perhaps be ½d., but the precise amount of the reduction has not yet been settled. A diminution of ½d. per barrel on 107,813 barrels, which was the quantity entered last year, would amount to £224 12s. 2½d. On oats it is not probable that any reduction will be made, the present rate, 1d. per barrel, being as low as it could be fixed at, consistently with the efficient working of the establishment. On hay and straw an important reduction will be made—viz., from 10d. per ton to 5d., and a similar decrease will be made in the charge for accommodation weighing.—*Cork Constitution.*

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 18.—Sugar—There has been fair demand, and considerable business is reported at full prices. During the last two days there has been less passing, and market closed steadily; sales, including 270 bhds colonial and West India, Demerara at 33s., with crystallised at 42s. 6d., and Jamaica at 35s. 6d. to 42s. per cwt.; 5,550 bags Bengal, including Benares, at 40s. 6d. to 42s., and yellow to fine white Cassapore at 45s. to 46s. 6d. per cwt.; 1,800 mats clayed Manilla at 36s. to 36s 6d per cwt.; 1,806 bags Mauritius, low to good refined, at 35s. to 40s., with small grainy at 40s. 6d. to 43s. 6d. per cwt. Coffee—Sales at auction on Tuesday and subsequently include 295 casks 92 brls. and 200 bags plantation Ceylon at 63s. to 65s. for low middling colour 35s. 6d. to 78s. 6d. for good to low middling. Rice—Market remains quiet for soft, grainy descriptions, but Bengal continues to command full rates; sales include 4,400 bags Bengal at 10s. 3d. to 11s. for broken, and 13s. 6d. to 16s. for good sold to fine new. Tea—Market firm throughout the week, and fair business has been transacted in common to medium congou at fully previous rates. In other sorts no change to notice. Saltpetre—600 bags Bombay at 16s. to 17s.; also 1,580 bags fine Calcutta, price secret. Tallow—Market very flat, still further receded.

LONDON CORN MARKET MAY 18.—Wheat 1s to 2s dearer, and good business done. Flour 1s dearer for Norfolk. Maize stiffer barley unaltered. Beans and peas very firm. Oats 1s dearer since Monday.—(Usborne's report.)

LONDON CORN MARKET, MAY 18.—Trade for wheat more brisk to-day, at 1s to 2s advance from Monday. Barley firm. Oats from 6d to 1s dearer. Norfolk flour 6d to 1s dearer, 37s per rack asked.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, MAY 18.—We have a fair supply of grain. Wheat is held for 1s per qr. advance, which millers do not give freely, and business passing not extensive. Other articles no change.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 18.—Sugar market closed generally 6d lower for the week; coffee market generally steady, though native Ceylon sold 1s lower; tea firm, good business doing in common congou; rice inactive; saltpetre very firm.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET, MAY 18.—Market quiet; 52s 6d on spot; 51s 6d from May to June; 51s for last three months.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MAY 18.—(Messrs. Morton Brothers and Maddock's Report)—Good attendance of country millers at market. Strong consumptive demand for wheat at 1d to 2d per cental over Tuesday's prices. Flour held firmer rates. Oats and oatmeal steady. No change in Indian corn.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, MAY 18.—The East India and Continental buyers keeping much aloof from business, the market has exhibited a very quiet appearance all week, and very tame to-day; where orders are running out a slight impression might be made on prices, but generally speaking, considerable firmness still prevails.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON MARKET, MAY 18.—Sales of week, 47,840 bales, including 2,721 speculation; 10,660 for export. Quotation of fair same as last week.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, MAY 18.—No 1, 52s to 50s 6d; mixed numbers, warrants, 51s to 51s 6d; No 3, 50s to 50s 3d. Market quiet.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
SATURDAY, MAY 19TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LOCO-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Continental Diorama. Doors open at Eight o'clock.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Circus Variete. Every evening at half-past Seven.
ROTUNDO-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—The "Campbell Minstrels" every evening at eight o'clock.
THEATRE.
Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Mysteries of Paris;" "Midday Adventure;" "Paris and Back for £5;" to conclude with "Magic Toys."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the Irish Times commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, and terminated at half-past 5. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.
The circulation of the Irish Times for the week ending Saturday, May 12th, amounted to 34,750 copies, making an average of 5,136 copies daily.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers will be posted at the G.P.O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
America (Boston), Newfoundland, and Bermuda (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 20.
America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., May 22.
West Coast of Africa (Li.) Constantinople,	Six p.m., May 22.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 24.
India (Bombay) (S.)	Six p.m., May 25.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	Six p.m., May 25.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 27.
Spain and Portugal (Li.)	One p.m., May 27.
America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., May 29.
Constantinople	Six p.m., May 29.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 31.

* N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed, via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

THE GARIBALDI FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I send fifty pounds (£50) in aid of the fund now raising to assist the gallant Garibaldi and the Sicilian patriots.—I am, &c.,
HENRY AIBLIN HOARE.

There is a report in Naples that a telegraphic despatch has been received from Tunis, apprising the Government of the arrival of Garibaldi there with 800 men. Certainly there is great alarm felt here; and, amongst other troops, the 3rd (foreign) Regiment has orders to embark. This regiment consists principally of Austrians.

Dr. S. Hodges, of Downpatrick, has been appointed Veterinary Surgeon to the North-East Agricultural Association.

A HERO IN CALIFORNIA.—The Californians were lately much delighted with their pony express, which brought the news from the Atlantic to the Pacific in nine days. A correspondent says:—"A spontaneous celebration took place at every town through which the pony passed. At Placerville guns were fired, speeches made, &c. At Sacramento the Legislature adjourned in honour of the event, while the streets were draped with banners, ladies thronged the balconies, and crowds blocked up the sidewalks along the streets through which the pony was expected to pass. As he came galloping along, followed by a wild cavalcade of men, who had gone out on the plains to meet him, the city echoed with the ringing of bells, booming of cannon, and the long-continued shouts of the multitude. The demonstration was equally enthusiastic and more imposing when the express reached San Francisco, at a late hour of the night. The city was lit up by numerous bonfires, and a torchlight procession was formed; the military companies were out, and the pony was escorted from the steamer to the heart of the city amidst a blaze of fireworks'. It is a great wonder that they did not elect the pony a member of congress at once.

Romagna and the Duchies. The Papal party think it an act of grace to send money to Lamoriciere, but a mortal sin to send any help to Garibaldi. If we cannot, as a nation, assist the struggles of a people yearning to be free, we may, as individual freemen, aid a cause which is connected with the liberty we enjoy.

Some of our subscribers have thought so too. They feel sympathy with the cause in which Garibaldi is engaged, and they are jealous that Glasgow alone should have the glory of assisting him. No hindrance was offered to collections for the Pope; they do not anticipate that any can righteously be offered to a subscription for Italy. And so they have sent us sums varying in amount, but the smallest is a proof of sympathy with a good cause. On our part we will be stewards of whatever sums we may receive, and we will transmit them either to the association in Glasgow, or to one which we trust to see organised in Dublin.

The *Times* on Garibaldi's gallant efforts in Sicily:—

A man like Garibaldi is sure to do something worthy of note; if not successful, he will, at least, be heroic; if he does not subvert, he will shake a throne; if the Sicilians do not remember him as a deliverer, they will cherish his memory as a martyr. He will neither sneak out of his enterprise like a Spanish Bourbon, nor will he carry it on in a manner to ensure the destruction of himself and his followers, like John Brown. He may fail, but he will have carried terror to the heart of the worst Government in Europe; he will have lighted a candle in the South of Italy which will never be put out; and, though he may not live to see the day, yet the liberation of the whole Peninsula from that thraldom which the North has already thrown off will be principally his work. The great excitement which has been caused by his expedition is a proof of the confidence which the world has in his powers, and its conviction of the rottenness of the Neapolitan Government. Were Garibaldi a common man, an Ortega labouring under the hallucination that his cause had followers, or a Smith O'Brian fancying that Heaven had endowed him with influence over mankind, the Bourses of the continental cities would not be affected by the sailing of the General and his little band from Genoa. Were he even merely a brave soldier, we should look with anxiety and pity on his proceedings, and remember how the brilliant Murat found a grave in those very regions and on the same errand of dethroning the House of Bourbon.

When every hour may bring strange and important intelligence, it is perhaps useless to indulge in speculation. But, according to what we have already learnt, Sicily is by this time in a flame, and not only the island, but also Calabria and the Abruzzi. The course of events has been pretty much as follows:—On the night of the 4th inst. the expedition set out from Genoa, Garibaldi having seized two steamers belonging to a private company. The force amounted, it is said, to 2,000 men, and after making, it would seem, somewhat of a detour to avoid the Neapolitan cruisers, it reached the coast of Sicily, and landed at Marsala on the 11th, pushing on to Calata Fimi and Alcamo, where the insurgents are now concentrated. The reports connected with the landing are very contradictory. An official despatch from Rome, dated May 14, says that two Neapolitan frigates have sunk the steamer Lombardo and captured the Piemonte, while from Turin it is reported under date of the 16th, that the Piemonte had not been captured. It seems likely, however, that these steamers must have fallen into the hands of the Royalists, and, indeed, it is probable that Garibaldi will look with unconcern on any such event. He, of course, merely used them to get to the island; the notion of sending them back for reinforcements is absurd. Garibaldi and his two thousand men will be merely the nucleus round which the insurrectionary levy of the island is to be gathered; he must have made up his mind to depend wholly on native assistance, and to conquer the Bourbons by the aid of their own subjects, and perhaps of their own soldiers. What concerns us more in the course of events in the island itself; and here the General seems to be doing as well as can be expected. No one can forget the military genius which Garibaldi exhibited at Rome, and his firmness in defensive warfare has been more than equalled by the dash and spirit of his campaign against the Austrians. This time twelvemonth, when it was announced that Garibaldi was rushing in on the Austrian territory with a handful of men, the universal feeling was, that whatever might be the issue of the war, the foolhardy leader would be crushed by the masses of the enemy which were concentrated about the lakes. But he was not crushed. With incredible rapidity he made his way from point to point, avoiding combats, except where he fought at something like an equality of numbers, attacking the Austrians when they thought him at a distance, and inflicting on them, if not great losses, at least shameful and provoking defeats. Garibaldi may very well be expected to do something of the same kind now. It is clear that the insurrection is in full progress, and that the Royal troops have as yet been unable to do more than hold their own. If this was the case before the arrival of Garibaldi, it may be presumed that the prospects of the Sicilians will be wonderfully brightened by his presence, by the vigour which he will infuse into their movements, and by the discouragement he will inflict on their enemies. The despatches of the Neapolitan Government

THE IRISH TIMES SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,

Four o'clock, a.m.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MAY 18.—At the declaration of France, that she would not oppose the assembling of a conference for the examination of the question, how the guarantees stipulated by article 92 of the Final Act of Vienna could be reconciled with the treaty of the 24th March, 1860, relative to Savoy, the English Cabinet confidentially communicated the project to the Northern Governments according to which France should cede to Switzerland such a portion of Chablais and Faucigny as would ensure to Switzerland the exclusive possession of the Lake of Geneva, the neutrality of which should be proclaimed and guaranteed. Invited by the English Cabinet to give its opinion on this project, Austria has first thought it indispensable to institute the inquiry in Paris, in order to discover if, and to what point, France would consent to a dismemberment of Savoy. Having obtained the certainty that the Court of the Tuileries will not consent to any cession of territory of Savoy, the Austrian Cabinet endeavoured to obtain information, whether England and Switzerland desired to pursue, at the risk of a war with France, the project of territorial cession on the part of France. Austria is convinced that England, as well as Switzerland, too greatly desires the peace of the world to compromise it on account of the annexation of Savoy. Under these circumstances Count Rechberg has declared that the English project had no chance of success, considering that it would be supported neither by Russia nor Austria, and would fall against the unmistakeable resistance of France.

The "Wiener Zeitung" of yesterday publishes an autograph letter of the Emperor to General Benedek, which fully confirms the telegram from Pesth, published in Thursday's "Presse;" it also confirms the preliminary question of a general amnesty.

The Council of the Empire will hold its first sitting on the 29th instant, when the Minister of Finance will have concluded the elaborate statement of the Budget, which will be the first question to be discussed by the Council.

AUSTRIA.

TRIESTE, MAY 18.—The Archduke Maximilian and Princess Charlotte, his wife, will leave this evening for Vienna, to be present at the ceremony of inaugurating the monument erected in honour of the late Archduke Charles. The rumour that Archduke Charles had refused the presidency of the recognised council of the empire is unfounded. The question respecting the nomination of the President of the Council of the Empire will only be decided when the Archduke is in Vienna. There is no doubt whatever that the Emperor reserves a high official position for his illustrious brother.

SAILING OF FRENCH STEAMERS FOR SICILY.

PARIS, MAY 18.—Some French steamers of war have left for Sicily.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 18.—It is stated that telegrams from Baron Von Brunow, the Russian Ambassador at London, have been received by the Russian Government, announcing that Lord J. Russell would, most likely, make no opposition to an inquiry into the situation of the Christians in the Turkish Empire. This pretended acquiescence of England has given great satisfaction here.

NAPLES.

GENOA, MAY 18.—Advices from Naples to 15th state that Garibaldi's disembarkation had caused great agitation. It was rumoured that some regiments of Chasseurs, which had set out from Palermo against Garibaldi, had been completely destroyed.

SARDINIAN FUNDS.

TURIN, 18TH MAY.—Sardinian Rentes are quoted at 82·50 for money, and 82·62 for account. Little business doing, owing to the apprehensions of war.

ITALY.

It is remarked at Paris that the Neapolitan Embassy, which was most prodigal of news a few days ago now gives none.

A letter from Marseilles states that several corn and flour merchants of that city received considerable orders from Naples, but that in the present serious state of affairs they hesitated to furnish the supplies demanded.

THE PEERS AND THE PAPER-DUTY.

Lord Derby has appointed to-morrow to receive the deputation to present the memorial agreed to at St. Martin's Hall, on the subject of the threatened intervention of the peers on the paper question, and of the repeal of the paper duty.

AUSTRIA.

TRIESTE, MAY 16TH.—In consequence of orders received from Vienna, our Central Maritime Government will, in a few days, address a circular to all foreign Consuls, respecting the treatment of vessels belonging to any port of the Italian countries annexed to Piedmont. Vessels belonging to Tuscany, to the Legions, or to any other country annexed to Piedmont, will have to strike the tricolor flag before entering an Austrian port, and may never hoist it during their stay in Austria.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY.—The engine of the 10-40 express train from Liverpool to Manchester broke down at Roby, and was run into there by a coal train following it, which could not be stopped in time, owing to the slipperiness of the rails. The express carriages were all smashed, and the passengers fearfully injured. It is thought some of the injuries will prove fatal.

CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY IN LONDON.

The usual rejoicings took place yesterday morning, in honour of her Majesty's birthday. Her Majesty held a drawing room yesterday afternoon. Rain has fallen with little interruption the whole day, and the usual inspection of the Household troops was postponed.

LORD BROUGHAM AT EDINBURGH.

Lord Brougham was yesterday installed as chairman of Edinburgh University. There was a crowded attendance at the Music Hall, many hundreds being unable to obtain admission. Lord Brougham having been formally introduced by the Solicitor-General to the principal, Sir David Brewster, he took the chair amidst great cheering. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was then conferred on the following gentlemen:—The Lord Justice General of Scotland, Professor J. Harpey, London; Dr. W. Reeves, Dublin; Dr. W. Millar, London; and Mr. William Fairbairn, Manchester.

Lord Brougham then delivered his inaugural address. After a brief and touching allusion to the teachers and fellow-students of his earlier days, his lordship referred to the mental advantages arising from the number of students attracted to the University from all parts of the world, and said while we gather hints for our improvement from others, we greatly benefit them, and the blessed interests of peace are promoted by the natural tendency of man's feelings to look back with satisfaction upon his residence here, and to cherish the remembrance of the lessons taught him. Upon the memory of our nearest neighbours in Europe, there will remain impressed the great proof that popular rights can exist and be respected without the tyranny of the population, that liberty does not necessarily degenerate into licentiousness, and that slavery is not the only refuge from anarchy. Our kinsfolk of the New World may, in after life, recollect having known a community in which a Church is established without the existence of a single social disqualification attached to religious belief—a community in which the most enlightened and respectable citizens do not abstain from taking their share in public proceedings—in which the interference of the multitude with the administration of justice is a thing unheard of—nay, regarded as incredible, and in which the mob-tyrant, the instant that one of his enemy hands appear, is at once put down by the ordinary action of the law. Above all, our American friends may reflect with satisfaction upon having been advised, in a city famous for being the first to declare it by its judges, of the fact that a slave's fetters fall from him the moment he touches British ground. The natives of Southern Europe (but to such will be suffered by the despot to resort hither) must learn by our instructions, if experience has not already taught them, the nature of a tyrant. He then urged the necessity for selecting branches of study for especial cultivation, so as to avoid the tendency to produce mediocrity in all. Lord Brougham then dealt at considerable length on the claims of Greek oratory, and the ancient system of analysis to a fuller study than they obtained at present, on the eclectic vices of their eloquent writings; Lord Brougham said historians and political reasoners, the instructors of the people, have ill discharged their duty, partaking largely in the illusions of the vulgar, which they were bound to dispel. Dazzled by the spectacle of great abilities, and still more of their successful exertions, they have held up to admiration the worst enemies of mankind—the usurpers who destroyed their liberty, the conquerors who shed their blood—men who, in their pursuit of power, of fame, made no account of the greatest sufferings they could inflict on their fellow-creatures; the worst cruelty, the vilest falsehood, has not prevented the teachers of the world from bestowing the name of great upon those scourges. Instead of holding up to our admiration the pride and pomp and circumstance of glorious war, it is the historian's duty to make us regard with increasing delight the ease, worth, and happiness of blessed peace. He must remember that peace hath her victories no less renowned than war, and to celebrate the triumphs of science and art, the extension and security of freedom, the improvement of national institutions, the diffusion of general prosperity, expatiating on such pure and wholesome themes with all the resources of his philosophy, and all the graces of his style, giving honour to whom honour is due, to withhold all incentives to misplaced interests and vicious admiration; and not merely general remarks on men and events, but by the manner of describing the one and recording the other, causing us to entertain the proper sentiments, whether of respect, or interest, or aversion, or indifference for the various subjects of the narrative. In illustration of these remarks, Lord Brougham referred to Napoleon and Washington, saying of the latter, it will be the duty of the historian, and the same in all ages, to omit no occasion of commemorating this illustrious man, and until time shall be no more. A test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and in virtue will be derived from the veneration paid to his immortal name. His lordship also pointed out several historical characters who suffered or judged by the one-sided character of historical portraiture, and referred to the sufferings wrought on the French people by their worship of Napoleon the Great, a truly disinterested admiration for which they paid the price in the loss of liberty and the miseries of war. It was said that the present ruler of France returned from the successful campaign impressed with a deep sense of its horrors, and that his devotion to the peaceful improvement of the country had been stimulated by the recollection of the scenes he had witnessed. Let us hope and trust that such flatteries will ever succeed in tempting him to abandon his course, and that he will join all virtuous and rational men in discountenancing the feelings which, under his predecessor, were productive of such misery to France, and to the world—feelings which imposed, and still impose, upon all countries the heavy cost of increasing watchfulness and preparation. His lordship, at great length, entered into the question of the proofs of national religion, strongly urging the necessity of combatting the errors of Hume on that point, and the complete nature of the refutation afforded by all branches of modern science. He concluded as follows:—But most important, and, to our feeble nature, most consolatory, is the impression which all our study of this vast subject, leaves of perfect wisdom being accompanied by constant benevolence. This is declared by all the works around us, and is deeply felt in all the sentiments of our minds. We find everywhere proofs that we live under a Ruler who, unlike human lawgivers, far oftener proclaims rewards than announces punishment. Above all is the necessity of making upon the mind of early youth an impression which never can waste out by lapse of time, be effaced by the rival influences of other contemplations, or be obliterated by the cares of the world. The lessons learnt, and the feelings engendered and cherished, will shed their auspicious influence on the mind through life, protecting against the seduction of prosperous fortune solacing in affliction and preparing for the great change that must close the scene by habitual and confident belief in the King immortal, invisible—the only wise God and the humble hope of immortality, which the study of His works have inspired, and which the gracious announcements of revealed truth will abundantly confirm.

Lord Brougham was listened to with the very deepest interest, and was frequently and most warmly applauded.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the celebration of her Majesty's birthday in London, neither Lords nor Commons held their usual sitting.

GAZETTE NEWS.

The "Gazette" publishes general orders of the Governor-General of India, issued on the departure to England of the 53rd Regiment and 1st battalion 60th Rifles, and recapitulates their distinguished services while in India. The "Gazette" notifies, under date of May 18th, that her Majesty has been pleased to confer the Order of the Bath on a number of admirals, generals, and officers in the Indian and Colonial services.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "Opinione Nationale," of Paris, reports that a Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, has been made between the King of Naples, the Emperor of Austria, the ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany, the ex-Duke of Modena, and the ex-Duchess of Parma.

The Paris correspondent of the "Globe" says it is a great mistake to suppose that Murat must necessarily be the candidate of Napoleon the Third for the throne of Naples The Duke D. Gotha Leuchtenberg, being both a Beauharnais and a Romanoff, has far the best chance of occupying any vacant throne in the combined gift of France and Russia.

HARPENDEN RACES.

Rechampstead—Oliver Twist, 1st; Queen, 2nd. 4 ran.
Harpenden Handicap—Lovette, 1st; Simple Simon, 2nd; Norton, 3rd. 10 ran.
Two-Years-Old—Blisworth, 1st; King of Kent, 2nd. 16 ran.
Handicap Plate—Contention, 1st; Barege, 2nd; Kate, 3rd, 7 ran.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Derby—100 to 30 agst Wizard (taken); 4 to 1 agst Umpire (taken and offered); 6 to 1 agst Tormanby (taken and offered); 14 to 1 agst Nutbourne (wanted); 16 to 1 agst High Treason (taken); 20 to 1 agst Horror (taken); 20 to 1 agst Tom Bowling (taken); 20 to 1 agst Buccanier (taken); 40 to 1 agst Sutton.
Oaks—7 to 2 agst Seclusion (taken); 6 to 1 agst Viatka (taken); 8 to 1 agst Sagitta (taken and offered).

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FRIDAY, 3-30 P.M.—Bourse very flat at the opening, but closed for Rentes, after touching 68.55 at 68-80, or about the same as yesterday.

BANK RETURNS.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.—Notes issued, £29,227,655; Government debt, £11,015,100; Government securities, £3,459,900; gold coin, &c., £14,752,655. Total, £29,227,655.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.—Proprietors' capital, £14,533,000 rest, £3,371,423; public deposits, £7,585,343; other deposits, £12,225,582; seven day and other bills, £756,821; total, £38,892,866. Government securities, £9,728,943; other securities, £20,966,040; notes, £17,622,190; gold and silver, £774,695; total, £38,892,866.

THE CIVIL SERVICES.

An estimate for civil services in 1860-61 was laid before Parliament on Thursday. The gross amount of the estimate is £4,464,800, and the sum asked to be voted on account amount to £1,985,800. It includes the salaries of all the civil departments of the Government, amounting to £375,125, with £32,000 for secret service money—£10,000 wanted immediately; and £327,000 for printing, of which amount £100,000 is wanted immediately.

It also includes the charges of law and justice, of which the most important are—police in counties and boroughs of Great Britain £214,275, and in Ireland £700,768; county courts £206,150; and metropolitan police £130,614.

Under the head of education the sums asked for amount on the whole to £1,309,559, of which £1,259,000 is asked for immediately.

The cost of the consular department, including Columbia and Labuan, is £345,701; and the charge for superannuation and retired allowances, and gratuities for charitable and other purposes, is £332,930; whilst the cost of miscellaneous special and temporary objects is £58,800.

The Turkish newspaper published at Constantinople contains the following advertisement:—"A young girl, Dedisch by name, of the (Circassian) tribe of the Negais, 17 years old, very handsome, of good family, and having received an excellent education, her brother bearing the title of Bey, makes the offer to marry some young man, provided he succeeds in pleasing her. Particulars may be heard of at Hafiz Pacha's, president of the commission entrusted with the control of the emigration from Circassia."

THE KEANS.—After seven o'clock on Thursday evening, the entrance at every door of the theatre was quite shut out. The house was full from pit to ceiling. The display of beauty and fashion was a most gratifying sight. The appearance of the theatre testified to a proper appreciation of the genius of Mr. and Mrs. Kean, while it showed that there is no lack of fine taste in Liverpool. The play was "Louis the Eleventh," and, as on the former occasion, Mr. Kean's representation of the King electrified the audience. His "Louis XI." will stand out for ever prominent in the gallery of his histrionic portraits. It was a wonderful performance.—*Liverpool paper.*

Correspondence.

RESTORATION OF ST. PATRICK'S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Anywhere appears to have been no public recognition of Mr. Guinness's princely munificence, in providing the large sum necessary for the restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Perhaps some demonstration would be distasteful to that gentleman. Possibly it would be out of place to intrude the popular voice, even to bid "God speed" to the holy work which has now commenced in good earnest.

Still I cannot help thinking that your readers must feel some interest in the matter, and would rejoice at having an opportunity of expressing their gratitude in some public manner.

You sir, have done good service to the cause of church architecture, by your leader of the 2nd inst. We may infer from that article that an improved taste is beginning to take root here. In illustration of your remarks, and to show what our neighbours across the Channel think of us, I transcribe the following from the last number of the *Guardian*:—

"Such of our readers as have visited Dublin must have been struck by the universally appearance of the churches there. They were not originally very remarkable for the beauty or magnificence of their architecture, and they have been treated with more barbarity than was usual in this country in the very worst of times. The best among them is the Cathedral of St. Patrick. It is in a very wretched condition of neglect. The nave and transepts are damp, dark, and dirty. The choir is laid out in great square pews, with tier upon tier of boxes, some of them curtained, lining the walls as in a theatre. To restore the church to something like what it ought to be, Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness—he of the unrivalled stout—has offered the sum of £18,000. It is a noble gift, and does credit to the mercantile class of the Irish metropolis."

It is to be hoped that your readers may not be indifferent to the noble boon, for which they are indebted to the liberality of Mr. Guinness, whose object, no doubt, is not less to promote the glory of God than the edification of man.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LUCUS A NON LUCENDO.

CAN INSECTS FEEL PAIN?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In a recent publication of Messrs. Routledge (British Butterflies, by Coleman), the author thus expresses himself, "I will state soundly my sincere belief that *insects can not feel pain.*"

This will be, no doubt, to many, as it has been to me, a new idea, and as the proposition requires proof, and admits of discussion, I beg, if your columns are open to such a subject, that you will give publicity to this letter, in the hope that it may elicit the opinions of any of your naturalist readers who may take an interest in the question.

It is to be wished that the author had given some reasons for entertaining as idea so extraordinary, and so contrary to what has been hitherto generally believed; the only thing he advances in support of it is the following passage:—

"Insects, when mutilated in a way that would cause excessive pain and speedy death to vertebrate animals, afterwards perform all the functions of life, eating, drinking, &c, with the same evident *gusto* and power of enjoyment (!) as before. Plenty of striking instances of this might be recorded; and as an example, I have seen a wasp, that had been snipped in two, afterwards regale himself with avidity upon some red syrup, which, as he imbibed, gathered into a large ruby bead just behind the wings, (where the stomach should have been); but really the creature's pleasure seemed to be only augmented by the change in his anatomy, because he could drink ten times his ordinary fill of sweets, without, of course, getting any the fuller."

This can hardly be called an argument, for we know that wounded men invariably cry for water, and drink to excess, and we should certainly form a somewhat erroneous conclusion if we imagined that their evident enjoyment of the draught betokened absence of bodily pain.

There is no doubt that the lower orders of animals possess a low order of sensation (as is evidenced by some of them surviving wounds the tenth part of which would cause instant death to others of a more highly-strung nervous system), but to assert that they want feeling altogether requires proof. So far as I can see, the analogy is against it. The sting of a wasp acts upon the human subject by producing violent pain; in other words, by inflaming and irritating, to a very uncomfortable degree, the nerves which are brought into contact with its poison. An insect stung by the same weapon exhibits signs of distress, and usually dies in a very short time. Can we suppose the poison which produces a specific effect in the one case to operate differently in the other, when the results are similar.

Again, no animal would go to the trouble of eating and drinking without the inducement of appetite—that is, without feeling the peculiar uneasiness (or pain) arising from want of food. Can the stomach and frame of a wasp feel this, and yet suffer nothing from the snip of a scissors? And are the writhings and contortions of a worm impaled on a fishing hook, or of a cockchafer twirling on a pin, purely mechanical, and to be accounted for on the same principle as the wriggling of the serpent-fashioned chip of horn cut on the warm arm of a schoolboy.

If we examine the internal structure of almost any insect, (a Scarabœus for instance) we find an unmistakeable nervous organisation, of a low type perhaps; still there can be little doubt that the ganglia and connecting cords are to all intents and purposes analogous (so far as sensation is concerned) to the brain and spinal cord of a vertebrate.

Witness also the effects of the warm sunshine on all insect life; what evident enjoyment an distressed activity it calls forth! and yet it is difficult to imagine how this can affect them except through the medium of sensitive nerves, through which alone heat and cold can make themselves known.

Can, then, an animal be possessed of the appetites, without deriving corporeal pleasure and pain from the gratification and non-gratification of those appetites? If not, can that pleasure and pain be experienced if the animal has not a sensitive nervous system? And is that system insensible to all other influences, in the shape of wounds, bruises, &c.?

We live in an age of strange theories, and assuredly Mr. Coleman's is not one of the least startling. Henceforth we may expect to meet many a Materialistius who, having adopted his sentiments, can look on, without a pang, and without a reproof, while her infant now essays his hereditary lordship of creation, in demolishing some hapless bluebottle; but I believe those who think rightly will not hesitate to set down this part of Mr. Coleman's fifth chapter as a blemish in an otherwise excellent and useful book.

The wanton destruction of any object of creation, even of a plant, is a sin and an insult to the Maker; but when the works of the Lord are "sought out of them that have pleasure therein," surely the cause of science stands in no need of gratuitous apologies, bolstered up with unfounded statements and the semblance of argument.—I am, sir, very faithfully yours,

W. M.

Clare, May, 1860.

THE PAPAL ENLISTMENT PROCLAMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I would respectfully beg to direct, through your columns, the attention of the authorities to the fact that the official proclamation, "containing parties against enlisting or causing others to be enrolled, for the purpose of serving a foreign and unrecognised Power, having been publicly posted, has not only been disregarded, but in many cases have either been torn down, disfigured, or covered completely by ostentatious announcements of matters completely antagonistic to the well-being of the realm. I am myself cognisant of the intentions of a great many foolish young men, who imagine, "Muhammadan fashion," that to die in the Pope's cause ensures their eternal felicity; but they may awake from their dreams to find that they have lost their substance while seeking for a shadow.—I am, sir, yours very truly,

NYAH ESTALLS.

18th May, 1860.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION AND THE DEAN OF EMLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I perceive that the Dean of Emly has overcome his fixed intention of never, under any circumstances, publishing a newspaper letter; and, moreover, that he has seen fit to publish it in your consistent contemporary, the *Daily Express*—a charming piece of good taste to begin with! addressing Church Education men through their dear old friend, the *Daily Express*.

However, the Dean's letter will, doubtless, be largely read; and, with your permission, I would make a few public criticisms on its contents.

If the Dean's interpretation of the Primate's letter be correct—that it was only intended to let each man do as he thought right—then we have had in the Church Education Society a nice little storm in a tea-cup. We have been accusing the Dean and his party of selling the Pass of Thermopylæ, while he all the time has been suffering in silence, and only meant to make a few fine-drawn dist inctions—*e.g.*, a man may not join the Board under any circumstances but his duty is to pray to be able to join; moreover, if he succeed in praying himself into the Board, still his doing so is by no means to be approved of. So touches the Dean. Fortunately the British mind, like Balaam's ass, don't generally like such splitting of hairs, and will probably hold, in spite of the Dean, that if a man should not do a thing, neither should he pray to be able to do so.

But there is another most important reason why the Dean of Emly's explanation was not accepted at the April meetings. It is this—That the Dean ignored them (as he does now in his letter) the well-known fact, that, at a largely attended meeting at Enniscorthy, he, in a well-prepared and well-delivered speech, emphatically endorsed Mr. Verschoyle's views and opinions—and he entirely agreed with them—supported them by arguments—and declared that on the subject of education, he had changed his opinions, which were not to be considered as the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not. Those, when the crisis is over, and the battle fought and won—then comes the explanation, "there is some great misunderstanding;" "there was no opportunity of explaining;" in short, all has been a mere bottle of smoke. No, no; we must have a more straightforward and candid explanation than any that has yet appeared.

But a word on the second subject of the letter—"The Great Model School at Enniscorthy." In the first place, the public should know that this whole business is, in a great measure, a false issue. There is no such school in existence, and I believe it is very doubtful whether it ever will be in existence. Secondly, there are Church Schools at Enniscorthy, under the Board of Erasmus Smith, which are quite able to compete with any schools in the kingdom. So that, lastly, there is about as little likelihood of "all our Protestant Children" being transferred to the "Great Model School of Enniscorthy" as there is a likelihood of their being taken on a picnic to the Dog-star.

The public, therefore, must wonder why the Dean of Emly is so anxious to set forth his willingness to act as chaplain to the "Great Model School." If the circumstances which the Dean imagines were really to exist, few clergymen would be found who would not attend and catechise their Protestant children attending a National School. The Bishop of Ossory, in his celebrated letter, sanctions and advises his clergy to "make use of every opportunity that the rules of the school to which his children have gone allow." But this is a very different thing from sounding the trumpet in the public papers that it is our "decided conviction that he will occupy the place which Government assigns us" in attending on the Protestant children in a National School.

By setting forth such an imaginary case, and making, in reference to it, such an uncalled-for declaration, the Dean of Emly does his best to make a National School unobjectionable to his parishioners, and lays himself open to the gravest suspicions.—Your obedient servant,

A PRESS COMMITTEE MAN.

INQUEST.

Dr. White held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Shields, aged 56, at the house No. 6, Largan-street. Eliza Fagan, residing in the same house, deposed that she knew the deceased for 8 or 9 years, and lodged with the wife of the deceased occasionally during the last twelve months; deceased went to bed shortly before ten o'clock on Thursday night, but his wife remained up for about half an hour afterwards, when she called on witness, and informed her that her husband was dead; no person went to the deceased from the time he went to bed until he was found dead. Surgeon Porter examined the body, and found no marks of violence upon it; he believed that deceased died from disease of the heart. Verdict accordingly.

FIELD DAY IN THE PHŒNIX PARK DEFERRED.

Yesterday morning, according to previous arrangement, all the troops of this garrison who could be availed of for the purpose assembled on the Fifteen Acres, to be reviewed by Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown. The Royal Horse Artillery, the 1st Dragoons, the 3rd Light Dragoons, the 16th Lancers, the 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, First Battalion of the 22nd, 26th, and 78th Regiments, the 2nd Stafford and Lincoln Militia, with their staffs and bands, arrived punctually on the ground between ten and eleven o'clock; but, unfortunately for the pleasure-seekers, the sky about this hour, which during the morning had been dark and overcast with watery clouds, gave certain indications of an unfavourable day, and as a heavy shower fell shortly after the arrival of the troops, it was deemed advisable to defer the review, and the troops were accordingly marched back to their respective quarters. As the day advanced, however, the appearance of the sky became of a somewhat brighter and clearer hue, but it is quite probable that had the review been proceeded with, we would have been visited with heavy rain. There was a large number of people of all ranks present, and many vehicles continued to arrive long after the troops had retired. If the public were disappointed by the weather in preventing the review, it must have been gratifying to know that it was highly beneficial to the country.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DROGHEDA, THURSDAY.—An inquest was held yesterday, before J. P. Neary, Esq., in the house of Mr. Terence Hanly, vintner, Steam Packet-quay, on the body of Lawrence Cushanahey, the current particulars of whose death appeared in the INDEX TIMES of Wednesday last. A man named Grogan, having been examined, stated that on the fair night he observed deceased passing down the quay from Ship-street at about half-past 11 o'clock; he appeared to be under the influence of liquor at the time, and as he passed by witness heard him exclaim, "The Lord forgive me." John Conner, the watchman of the Boyne Commissioners, knew deceased from the many times he had to put him off the quay in a state of intoxication; recollects the night of the 14th; was on duty that night from the Steam Packet-office on the north, to the foundry on the south quay; was on board the Irishman, in conversation with the watchman, for about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, between eleven and twelve o'clock that night; could not observe a person from that plate coming down the quay; should not have been there (on the Irishman) at all during the night; but frequently goes on board to speak to the watchman; deceased might have passed during the time he was thus engaged; after coming from the St. Patrick, heard a splash in the water, but thought with the other watchmen it was a fishing boat; went towards the place from which the sound came, and on going down the slip towards the river, heard screams; called to the watchman of the Irishman for a drag, or a boat-hook, the latter of which was at once procured; upon putting it out, he took in deceased's cap, the body was out too far; if witness had had a drag, there is scarcely any doubt of his being able to take in the body. In reply to the coroner, witness stated the night was so dark it would have been as much as his life was worth to venture into the water, which was about eighteen inches deep at the time, over a quantity of thick mud. Dragged the river for a considerable time, when, subsequently, a drag was procured, but could not find the body; it was found on the following day. The watchman of the Irishman corroborated the witness' evidence. The coroner, in summing up, remarked there could be little doubt that had the watchman, Connor, been attending to his business as he should, the man's life would have been saved; instead, however, of so doing, it appeared it was his constant practice to go on board the steampackets several times each night for a period of fifteen or twenty minutes at a time, to pass over the night in talking. He (the coroner) felt bound to bring this gross neglect under the notice of the Boyne Commissioners, his employers, and they might act as they thought fit. He would also bring before their notice the fact that, on a former occasion, when another man lost his life in a somewhat similar way, the Commissioners promised to procure drags for their watchmen, and long poles, with a hook on the end. This, it now appears, was never done. It was the duty of the Commissioners to do all in their power to protect life, and he (the coroner) wondered very much they did not get these matters, as they then promised.

"PITY SCORNS THE TIME OF LOVE."—Some days ago a paragraph appeared in this paper, announcing the particulars of a sad accident, by which a poor labouring man, named Christopher Devoy, met with a sudden and painful death. He was working on the North Wall, and while engaged in lowering a windlass, missed his balance, and was hastily precipitated from a great height, and killed on the spot. We have since learnt that this unfortunate man has left a wife and six helpless children behind him, all of whom are in a condition of the greatest poverty and want. We are sure the charitable feeling which has so frequently manifested itself in kindly exertions on behalf of the distressed and needy in this city will be at once awakened by so touching a case as that we have mentioned. An acceptable subscription might be made from the smallest gatherings, and while it could not affect in the least the resources of the rich, it would bring food and comfort to these poor creatures. Mr. Edward Moore, Coffee-room, Four Courts, has undertaken to receive for them any contributions which may be offered.

The "Opinion Nationale" states as a positive fact that the King of Naples, wishing to bestow an especial mark of his royal favour upon the notorious Maniscalco, surnamed the hangman of Sicily, has appointed his son (a baby three years and a half old!) to be receiver-general at Capua.

A Paris letter in the "Nord" says:—It is stated that the Count de Montemolin and his brother, almost immediately after their arrival in Paris, left for London, where their brother the Infante Don Juan is residing. No repudiation of the act of renunciation having been made either by the two princes or in their name, that document assumes a stronger and stronger character of authenticity. Queen Christina and the Spanish embassy maintain that it certainly emanated from the princes, as stated.

LAZARHOUSES.—The number of the lazarhouses in Europe about the time of the 13th century was almost beyond calculation. In our own country it was very great. Were the history of them minutely investigated many curious facts respecting the leper's life might be brought to light. There were six of these hospitals in London alone. There were five in Norwich—one at each gate of the city. The most extensive one was in Leicestershire, at Burton-Lazars—the name, it may be noticed, appropriating the place to the leper's saint. The heads of all the other English leper hospitals were under the authority of the head of Burton-Lazars. The precise date of its foundation is uncertain. It owed its endowments chiefly to Roger de Mowbray, a native of Burton.—*Once a Week.*

A contemporary thus sums up the life of a gentleman:—He gets up leisurely, breakfasts comfortably, reads the paper regularly, dresses fashionably, lounges fastidiously, eats a tart gravely, talks insipidly, dines considerably, drinks superlucously, smokes elegantly, lives uselessly, dies reluctantly, and is missed by nobody.

American worshippers of the pugilistic art seem determined not to be behind those who bow down at the shrine of Sayers. The proposal lately made to present the American champion with a testimonial has met with enthusiastic approval. Already 600 dols. to 700 dols. has been subscribed, and it is determined not to cry "enough" until the sum of 5,000 dols. be reached.

SCULLY V. INGRAM.—The arbitrator in the well-known case of "Scully v. Ingram" has given his award, and Mr. Scully is to receive £2,000. The original suit was for damages alleged to have been incurred through misrepresentations with respect to the purchase of an estate, and Mr. Scully obtained £300 damages. As Mr. Ingram rested under an imputation of fraud, he moved for a new trial. When that came on, it was resolved, at the suggestion of the judges, to go to arbitration, all imputations being withdrawn, and the result is as above.

Robson, who committed the great frauds upon the Crystal Palace Company three years ago, has obtained a ticket-of-leave, and has been appointed, through the influence of an Irish settler of some political distinction in Melbourne, to a respectable situation "up country." He has written home to say that had it not been for the kindness of the gentleman in question he must have starved.

CONVEYANCE OF LETTERS IN INDIA BY EXPRESS.—Information has been received from the Director-General of the Post-office in India that an express is despatched from Bombay to Calcutta and Madras, as well as to Lahore, via Agra, on the arrival at Bombay of each mail from England, and that, subject to the following conditions, letters and newspapers for any station in India may be forwarded by such express to the post-office on the above-mentioned lines of route which is nearest to their destination, from which post-office they will be sent on by the first ordinary mail. 1st. Letters and newspapers intended to be forwarded by this express must be legibly marked "By Express," and must be registered. 2ndly. In addition to the registration fee and the ordinary postage, there must be paid in advance upon each letter an express postage at the rate of 2s. for every quarter of an ounce or fraction of a quarter of an ounce, and upon each newspaper an express postage of 2s. for every four ounces or fraction of four ounces. (By command of the Postmaster-General)—Rowland Hill, Secretary General Post-office.

METROPOLITAN HALL—SPECIAL SERVICE.

THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.—On Sunday next Divine service will be celebrated in the Hall, at three o'clock afternoon, when the Rev. John Hall will preach. Subject—"Lessons from the life of Job," and on Wednesday next the Rev. G. Hanson will preach at eight o'clock p.m. Subject—"The unanswerable question." Among the subjects for prayer and praise on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations, are:—1st—For the Holy Spirit to revive the heart of every individual in the meeting, and in the city of Dublin. 2nd—For an abundant blessing on all the Young Men's Christian Associations in the city, and in Ireland generally; and that every town and village in the British Empire may soon have such associations. 3rd—For the peace of Jerusalem, and the conversion of the Jewish people into the Kingdom of Christ. 4th—Thanksgiving to God for all our temporal and spiritual mercies, and that great success may attend the Irish Mission, until every family in the land become a praying family, and all shall know the Lord from the least to the greatest.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY.

The annual exhibition of this institution, which has just been opened, presents a gratifying evidence of progress in the cultivation of the Fine Arts in Ireland. The number, variety, and general merit of the works here submitted to public view, has already elicited the approbation of a numerous body of visiters. Purchases to a considerable amount has been effected, chiefly in the landscape department of painting; and artists generally seem to have a fair prospect of successful practice open to their view.

The contributions of foreign artists are fewer in number this season than last year, but some of them are of rare merit. There are few from Scotland, and although of the English school there are more than on any former occasion, yet we find among them but few of much excellence. To the productions of our native artists, then, are we chiefly indebted for the intellectual treat which awaits our visit to the exhibition.

Upon entering the galleries, the first picture which meets our view is, "Her Majesty's First Council," by Sir David Wilkie. The design and composition prove it a work of high merit, but the colouring seems to have suffered considerably. It was painted, we should say, at Wilkie's transition period, when he departed from subjects of familiar life and character, and adopted a larger style, it was, as regards colour at least, experimental. On the opposite side, over the entrance door, is an historical painting, by Edward Armitage, the original design for a fresco; it is somewhat crude in outline, but displays much artistic skill.

In the large room, the first in the catalogue is a large painting of a Scripture subject, "The Annunciation," painted by R. Mulvenie, R.H.A. The character and expression of the angel and Virgin are appropriate, but the colouring seems too brilliant, unless designed for a dark situation.

Rothwell's "Rome, from the Equiline Hill," is a very creditable performance, especially from the pencil of an artist who has been chiefly engaged in portrait painting, of which a specimen—Lady and Child No. 150, from his pencil, is a charming production, exhibiting the most glowing and harmonious tones of colour.

THE WEATHER.—A THUNDER-STORM AND ITS FATAL EFFECTS.—The weather in this locality continues showery. On Thursday there were several flashes of lightning, accompanied by thunder and heavy hail and rain. The thunder was at a considerable distance. In other places, however, it appears to have done considerable injury, within the last day or two. At Carrickfergus, on Wednesday evening, a young man named Hugh McCalmont, living in the Scotch Quarter, was standing in his own kitchen, with his back to the table, which was against the wall. The kitchen door was standing open, being next the street. The lightning struck the door which was partly rent, then against the wall, a portion of the plaster being torn off, and killed the poor fellow on the spot, having passed over the head of one of his children who was between him and the door. The child was badly injured by the lightning, but is likely to recover. Dr. Patrick soon after arrived, but the man was quite dead, his face being much blackened. His clothes had the smell of being burned. It was a most melancholy sight to see his poor wife and four children, who are left quite destitute. He was talking to his wife at the time of the accident, she being seated at the fire with a child on her knee. In other places cattle have been killed and other damage done. The weather, however, is most favourable for vegetation, and all descriptions of cereals are rapidly progressing in growth.—"Belfast News-Letter."

THE WEATHER.—COUNTY DOWN.—We are again glad to be able to announce that the weather continues to favour vegetation to an extraordinary degree. Light rains, with a few heavy showers, have fallen at intervals, and the state of the ground is all that the farmer can desire. Grass has made rapid progress—so much so, that one of the finest crops that has been had for a long time is anticipated. The grain crops and potatoes are looking remarkably well. Hay still continues to fall in price, and those who kept a large stock on hand are obliged to accept much lower prices than they before refused. Altogether there is every reason to hope that an abundant harvest and fine summer will do away with the effects of the late severe winter amongst the cattle.—*Downshire Protestant.*

A HORRIBLE CONFOUND.—The Lord Chancellor has introduced into the House of Lords a bill for the fusion of Law and Equity. What a mixture! It seems like a combination of strychnine with prussic acid.—"Punch."

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—An ex-corporal, now an artisan, writes to the papers that as a subsidy is sent from the Bourbonite Faubourg St. Germain to Lamoricière, the Faubourg St. Antoine claims equal right to subsidise the hero of the French workmen's preference, and announces a tribute to Gariba

Foreign Intelligence.

LANDING OF GARIBALDI AT MARSALA.

The following particulars of the landing of Garibaldi at Marsala are extracted from a private letter :—

"While on shore to-day, about 2.30 or 3 in the afternoon, we entered a cafe. In a few minutes several fellows entered—some in red, others in plain clothes, all armed with muskets and bayonets. Every one around seemed favourable to them. We at once asked what was the matter, and were told that it was a case of 'Viva Italia,' and Garibaldi had landed. We immediately took a walk round the town, and found the soldiers (patriots) had possession. We wanted to go out towards the country, but the officer in command, a fine-looking fellow, told us we could not pass without an order from General Garibaldi. We therefore returned to the mole for the purpose of getting on board, and met more soldiers coming in. At the mole gate we were again stopped, and these detained until a pass from the General was procured for us. On the mole we met fresh troops, who had disembarked with arms, ammunition, &c. We were informed that some 2,000 had been thrown into the town, and this more would soon follow—the only thing wished for being that they might meet the Neapolitans. They all appeared fine athletic fellows—just the sort to make short work of a dish of macaroni. They landed from two steamers close under the noses of the Neapolitans, who, with two steamers and a sailing frigate, has been constantly watching the coast. The smallest of these vessels could easily have prevented the landing, but she was too cautious to attempt it.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION.—BOMBARDMENT OF MARSALA.

Immediately after Garibaldi's landing at Marsala on the 11th, the town was bombarded by the King's ships. Garibaldi, however, succeeded in making his way to the insurgents.

A letter from Malta, dated May 12, says :—Her Majesty's gunboat Intrepid arrived this morning from Marsala, which place she left yesterday morning. She brings the very important intelligence of the landing at Marsala at daylight that day of Garibaldi, at the head of 2,000 men. They had arrived by two steamers.

Immediately afterwards three Neapolitan men-of-war hove in sight, and, without a moment's notice, commenced bombarding the town of Marsala with round shot, shell, and grape, many of which, when the Intrepid left, were falling into the grounds of Messrs. Woodhouse's baglio. A fourth steamer (a merchant vessel), having been supplied with a gun, also took part in the bombardment. The English ladies of the place had been removed for security to Messrs. Ingham's baglio, which is further off the town. Garibaldi and his men, immediately after their landing, marched for Trapani and Alcamo, the strongholds of the insurgents. Her Britannic Majesty's steam corvette Argus remained at Marsala to carry off the British residents, should such a step become necessary.

Great fears were entertained for the safety of Mr. Gill's baglio, as it was closer to the town than either Messrs. Woodhouse's or Messrs. Ingham's.

A private letter states that two English steamers had arrived.

A Malta correspondent writes on the 12th :—

Her Majesty's ship Intrepid arrived from Marsala this morning, leaving at that place her Majesty's ship Argus. Four screw line-of battle ships are cruising off Malta, under the command of Rear-Admiral Rodney Mundy; and four screw line-of-battle ships are in port ready for an immediate start; so there are plenty of ships to protect English interests in Sicily if necessary.

I have heard from a rather good authority that two —not four—Neapolitan steamers were present at Marsala; that they allowed Garibaldi's troops to land, and th en commenced bombarding his ships.

The Paris "Pays" says that the movement has developed itself with "extraordinary rapidity," and that its success throughout the whole of Sicily "seems certain."

The "Pays" goes on to say :—

After having landed his volunteers, Garibaldi, by means of arrangements previously concerted, succeeded in concentrating the insurrection. We are assured that he has already made himself master of all the most important places in the island. We cannot, however, to-day say anything more precise on this point. It would appear from other recent information that a part of Garibaldi's expedition has landed in Calabria, and that the insurrection, already most triumphant in Sicily, now threatens Naples and the Neapolitan provinces in the peninsula. It will be readily understood that we cannot guarantee the truth of facts of this importance, but the information which reaches us from all sides leaves little doubt that it must be accurate in the main.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, MAY 14.—Our Government has sent orders to the garrisons in Central Italy to march rapidly towards the Pontifical frontier. At the same time it sent orders yesterday to Genoa to embark one regiment of infantry and one battalion of bersaglieri, to be followed by other forces.

Two small sailing ships, having on board a part of Garibaldi's ammunition, were unable to overtake the expedition, the steamers having started a day before. It was chiefly because Garibaldi was in want of percussion-caps and cartridges that he touched at Telamone, but there he found all that he wanted to complete his armament. After his departure five thousand more volunteers arrived, who strongly wished to follow him, but were unable to procure the means of transport.

It appears that the conversation between Count Cavour and the French envoy resident here, which I reported to you yesterday, has been approvingly regarded by the French Government, for the "Constitutionel," in an article, the purport of which has been telegraphed here this morning, is favourable to the Count, and appreciates the force of some of those considerations which Count Cavour submitted to the judgment of Baron Talleyrand.

GENOA, MAY 14.—Yesterday the people of this city commemorated the "Statuto" granted in 1848 by Charles Albert. In spite of the bad weather the affair went off with enthusiasm. But among the more thoughtful citizens some anxiety was apparent in consequence of a report that Lamoriciere had crossed the frontier, and that a threatening movement had been made by the Austrians on the banks both of the Mincio and the Po. These rumours were partly confirmed by the fact that the evening before the cavalry regiment "Nice" (a rather derisive name after the cession of that noble city) was suddenly ordered to march to Tuscany. Later in the day it was known that the garrisons of Florence, Lucca, Pisa, and Leghorn had already been ordered to Rimini, La Cattolica, and Terra del Sole, *i.e.* to the extreme frontier of the Marche. The apprehension of the Genoese was further increased this morning by the arrival of a Sardinian grenadier regiment from Milan, and its departure for Leghorn by the Tanaro and Dora steamboats. Although I am not inclined to give much credit to the rumour that General Lamoriciere has actually crossed the frontier of both the Legations and Tuscany, there is little doubt that he has ordered a forward movement in those directions. The presence of Garibaldi and his "Cacciatori delle Alpi" on the Roman coasts of the Mediterranean must have undoubtedly produced a great amount of agitation amongst the populations of the Papal States, and increased the apprehensions of official people at Rome. Hence the forward movement of the small Roman army towards the frontier.

The Sardinian Government, informed by telegrams, both from Rimini and Arezzo, of this movement, took the necessary precautions with activity and firmness. Now that the news has reached us that Garibaldi actually succeeded in landing in the neighbourhood of Marsala during the night of the 12th, and 13th we have reason to expect that the warlike intentions of General Lamoriciere will be at once discontinued, and all danger of attack, at least for the moment, averted. If Garibaldi had set foot on the Papal States the most alarming complications would have arisen—complications which might even have proved fatal to the Sardinian Government. As you may suppose, the news of Garibaldi's landing has produced a great sensation in this city, and I have no doubt that new expeditions will sail, either from Genoa or from some other seaport of this kingdom. —"Daily News" correspondent.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—FRIDAY.

Stephen Brady, of Beaver-street, was charged with stealing, on Thursday, from the yard of Mr. M'Storey, Thomas-court, the head of a sledge, and also an iron wrench, the property of Mr. M'Storey. The prisoner, it appears, went into the yard on pretence of business, and carried away the above articles. They were found in his possession.—He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

Thomas Cooke, a boy, fifteen years of age, was charged with having stolen 5lbs. of tobacco, and 4lb. of snuff, from the shop of Mr. Hickey, Haddington-road, on the 29th April.—The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment in the first instance, and then to be imprisoned in the Glencree Reformatory for four years.

Margaret Ellis and Ellen Ellis, daughter and mother, were brought up on remand, charged with stealing several articles of plate and plated ware, the property of Mr. James Adams, Westmoreland-street, and which were pawned in several offices.—The mother was discharged, but the other prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour. The pawnbrokers applied to the magistrates to be allowed to retain the goods, but they decided that they should be at one half the loss.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

James, *alias* Edward, Nolan, was brought up on remand by Police-constable 61 B, charged with attempting to defraud George Potter, a soldier, by selling him a brass for a gold chain. The constable, having arrested the prisoner on the 10th May, went to a pawn-office for the purpose of having the chain tested, which the assistant in the establishment told him it was brass, and worth only a trifle. The prisoner, it appears, is well known to the police as a person who tries to defraud the ignorant by the sale of of spurious articles.—He was ordered to find bail, or to be imprisoned for three months.

RESTRICTIONS UPON PILOTS.—A resolution has been passed by the Mercay Dock Board, to the effect that any pilot convicted of holding an interest, directly or indirectly, in steam tugs shall forfeit his license as pilot of the port of Liverpool.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before Mr. Justice Hayes and a Special Jury.)

The Queen, at the relation of John Gustavus Crosbie, *v.* the alleged lunatic.

The hearing of this important case was resumed at the sitting of the court, which was crowded with persons anxious to hear the trial.

The first witness examined was the Hon. Major Bowley, who deposed that he had known Captain Crosbie for the last twenty years, and saw him frequently during that time; he saw him shortly before Christmas last, when he visited him at Dr. Gregory's Lunatic Asylum, at the request of some friends; the interview lasted for three hours, during which time they conversed on a variety of subjects, such as hunting, shooting, and about old times; there was no change in his manner different from what it used to be, but he spoke with great rapidity and fluency; witness thought that Captain Crosbie's apartment at Dr. Gregory's was not fit for a gentleman of his position; it was such as witness would not put one of his servants in.

Captain Massey, a post-captain in the navy, stated that he knew Captain Crosbie for many years, and that they had been shipmates; he was always a most honourable man, but was easily excited to anger against any person who told a falsehood; he was of a warm, impulsive temperament, and often formed strong opinions on various subjects.

Mr. Dowse—Was he in the habit of using expletives such as oaths?

Witness—We don't swear in the navy; I think it right to say, on behalf of the navy, that I have been for many years the commander of a ship, with a crew of 800 men, and during that time I did not hear as many oaths from the sailors as I have heard in one week on the shore.

Mr. Justice Hayes—I am very glad to hear that matters are so well managed in the navy.

Mr. Dowse—There must have been a great change from the time of Smollet and Captain Marryat.

Examination continued—Captain Crosbie was a sportsman and had his cabin hung round with rifles and guns; he was fond of showing them and keeping them clean; he was not in the habit of drinking; as we don't drink in the navy. (Laughter); since my first acquaintenceship with Captain Crosbie he had bloodshot eyes; but I do not know what caused his eyes to be bloodshot.

On being cross-examined by Mr. Clarke, the witness stated that he was in Dublin at the time of the lunacy commission, and had been subpœnaed as a witness on behalf of Captain Crosbie, but was not examined.

Mr. Edward Burke deposed that he was an elector of the co. Kerry, and that having heard, previous to the last election, that Captain Crosbie was about to be a candidate, he (witness) attended the hustings on the nomination day, and proposed Captain Crosbie as a fit and proper person to represent the county in the Imperial Parliament; the proposal was contained in a paper which witness handed to the sheriff, and the nomination of Captain Crosbie was seconded by Mr. Hanlon, an elector; the sheriff handed the paper to Mr. Crosbie, Mr. O'Connell, and others, and then saw it up; Colonel Herbert saw it and turned pale; the other candidates, Lord Castlerosse, and Colonel Herbert, were declared duly elected, and witness then handed in another paper, calling for a poll on the part of Captain Crosbie; there was no answer to that, and the paper was torn up.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke, Q.C.—I was not a principal witness in the Probate Court to support a forged will; I proved that I got the will to prepare a settlement from it; I have not been discharged from the employment of Mr. T. Murphy in consequence of being a witness in that probate case, nor was I prosecuted before the assistant-barrister for Kerry, for obtaining money under false pretences, but I was sued for money I had and received, and I was decreed for the amount; I proposed Captain Crosbie without his being aware of it; I heard he had got £1,200, and therefore believed him to be a fit man to stand for the county; I wanted to put out Colonel Herbert; I had nothing whatever to do with the forged will referred to; I don't know the meaning of a "jolly joined Radical;" I am not a Radical, a Whig, or a Tory—(laughter)—I am an independent man, and would vote for any candidate I like best; I don't mind a candidate having money at all, if you mean I would sell my vote for money.

Mr. Wm. Dobbyn deposed that he was acquainted with Captain Crosbie, and was at his residence in Woodville when Captain Crosbie was stated to have fired at the groom who was catching the pony; that was in the beginning of the year 1859; he did not see Captain Crosbie take aim at him, nor did he see Mrs. Crosbie running in frightened into the house.

The witness was cross-examined, but nothing material was elicited.

Mr. Samuel Crosier M'Cormick, solicitor, deposed that, in consequence of a communication made to him by Colonel De Winton, he saw Captain Crosbie in the Four Courts Marshalsea on the 18th July, 1859; he conversed with him, and he appeared to be perfectly rational.

Thaddeus O'Connor, the groom whom it was stated Captain Crosbie fired at, was examined, and deposed that Captain Crosbie had been in the habit of carrying his rifle, and practising with it about his grounds at Woodville; I told a gentleman who was there about Captain Crosbie firing the rifle when I was catching the pony, but on my oath I did not say he was very near finishing me, or any words to that effect; I never saw Captain Crosbie going about armed with a bowie knife or pistols, but only with his rifle; he was a remarkably good shot, and if he took aim at me, I would not be here to tell the tale. (Laughter.)

To Mr. Armstrong—I was seven months in Mr. Crosbie's service, and I left it in August, 1859; I was three months in the service when the matter about the pony occurred.

Mr. John Paul Barker deposed that he was a half-pay officer in the Militia; in the month of July last he saw Mr. Crosbie in the Marshalsea, and became acquainted with him; in consequence of having heard that he was deranged, my attention was directed to him to see if I could discover any traces of insanity, but I could not, as he conversed as rationally as any man.

Mr. William M'Clelland stated, on examination, that he saw Captain Crosbie for five weeks in the Marshalsea, and had frequent intercourse with him, and he always appeared to be perfectly sane and rational.

Cross-examined—He did not tell me exactly that there was a conspiracy against him, but he did say something about a conspiracy, and that he thought Colonel Herbert and his underlings were at the bottom of it.

Mr. Henry Hannan, steward to Captain Crosbie, deposed that in April and May, 1859, in his capacity of steward, he managed a small property which Captain Crosbie had purchased near the place where witness lived, and that he was most rational and intelligent in all his dealings in business matters.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke, Q.C.—When Captain Crosbie employed me, I offered to give him security, or any recommendation he required; my duty was to overlook the men who were employed to sink the foundations of a house, make an avenue, and do some other work; there were about 40 men so employed, and none of them have been paid yet; they were all labouring men, but well able to live for two or three or five years without receiving payment; many of them had cows and horses, and several acres of land, and some of them could lend you £100 if you wanted it; none of them ever asked me for payment, but three of them summoned Captain Crosbie for their wages, but they were put up to it.

Mr. J. D. Rosenthall, solicitor, deposed that about the month of July, 1859, he had an interview with Capt. Crosbie, at the Marshalsea, and he appeared to be a very intelligent gentleman, possessing considerable legal knowledge; in consequence of an interview I had with Mr. Lewis, solicitor, I declined to act for Captain Crosbie.

Cross-examined by Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.—Don't think that during the interview I had with Captain Crosbie he mentioned the name of Colonel Herbert, but he complained of the conduct of the sheriff of Kerry, who had executed a writ of his house, as he considered illegally, and I concurred with him.

A consultation between counsel here took place as to whether the public should be allowed to remain in court during the time that Captain Crosbie was being examined, and it was ultimately agreed that he should be examined in open court, as the inquiry was quite different from a *commission, de lunatico.*

Captain Crosbie then got into the witness chair for examination.

Mr. Justice Hayes, addressing him, said—Captain Crosbie before you are sworn, it is my duty to ask you some questions as to your competency here as a witness. I think it has been said in the course of the evidence you were a Protestant?—I was, my lord, but I am now a Presbyterian.

Mr. Justice Hayes—As a Presbyterian, were you in the habit of attending public worship?—Always.

You have read your Bible, I suppose while in confinement?—Constantly.

Are you a full believer in the great doctrines of Christianity?—I am, my lord.

Holding a future state of rewards and punishments?—Yes.

Believing in redemption by Jesus Christ?—Yes.

Captain Crosbie was then sworn and examined by Mr. Harris, Q.C.—I joined the navy service in 1813, and continued in it for a very long period; my bloodshot eyes I attribute to principally being at the head of an 18 gun-ship on the North West Coast of Ireland, looking out for smugglers; at the time it was stated that I burst out in tears before Dr. Mallet I was after losing my youngest sister, who was poisoned by living in a newly-painted house in Hampshire; there were some men who were convicted before the assistant-barrister, at Kerry, for a certain offence at Glenoar, and I interested myself in their case, and presented a memorial on their behalf to the Irish Government; they had worked for me for six months on my farm; I remember having an interview with Colonel Herbert, in the month of April, at the railway station at Mallow; I heard who he was and I spoke to him, it having struck me that it would be a great thing to get so influential a man to present the petition on behalf of those men; my family were acquainted with him, and I met him at M'Gillicuddy of the Reeks; I told him those men were in jail, and from being very fine men they were greatly emaciated, in consequence of their incarceration; Col. Herbert took the thing very coolly, and I said to him "If you will do me the honour of coming into the coupee with me for one station, I will show you that those men are objects of pity;" he refused to do so, and I said, "Very well, Colonel Herbert, I will do all I can for those men;" his manner was gentlemanlike; I went down from Dublin for the purpose of standing for Kerry, and prepared some electioneering squibs, which I thought would take upon the people; I arrived in Tralee on the day of the election, at half-past ten o'clock, but I could not get into the courthouse, in consequence of the crowd; I met Mr. Tuite, of Tuite-hall, and he told me the election was over; I was much surprised at it being over so soon, and complained to Mr. Tuite that it was hole-and-corner-work; if you want truth, you will have it from me, though you had not much of it for the last few days; in consequence of a note which I received from Mr. Burke I went to the office of Mr. T. Murphy, solicitor, and he told me the nomination had never taken place; I then said to Mr. Murphy, 'You are throwing a "wet swab" over this business;' that is a nautical term, and don't suppose I am mad for using it.—(laughter)—I then went to a respectable solicitor, Mr. Huggard, and having told him the circumstances he said "If that is so, Captain Crosbie, the election of Colonel Herbert is null and void;" I was subsequently advised by Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., to lay the case of that election before Parliament by counsel; I had a dispute with a man named Slattery, and he said, "Mr. Crosbie, you will be passing by my house soon at night, and you better look out for yourself," and that was the reason I carried arms; I was very fond of dogs, and I had reason to believe that a man named Noonan shot one of my dogs, and I threatened him to consequences; I never carried arms but in places where my life was threatened; I was only twice outside my own gate with a rifle; I never carried a bowie knife, but I had a knife (pulls out a knife); as for the garrison at Portmagee Barracks, I know Mrs. O'Shea's sister, and there a wicked slander was circulated that a man was seen coming out of my wife's room in my absence; I heard it first from my own servant; I heard the slander repeated also in connection with other ladies; I went to Archdeacon Foster, and told him of these slanders against ladies of the highest respectability, and I requested that he should hold an examination as to what Mrs. O'Shea was doing, and in reference to that matter I wrote a letter to Lady Headley, which was marked private, after I left the Archdeacon's I met the M'Gillicuddy, and told him of the slanders that were being circulated at the hotel, and asked him to speak to Lady Headley about it. [Captain Crosbie here went into a very long statement in reference to the slanders alluded to.] In consequence of all those things I wrote the letter to Mrs. O'Shea, which was read; but so help me God I did not fire at the groom as was stated; I am a judge of pictures and visited all the foreign galleries, and have been in the gallery of the Louvre; I can point out the works of the great masters; I saw some pictures at Malta, and they were at once pronounced by me to be Marillos and that turned out to be the fact; Sir Joseph Hawley came to Malta, and we went together to see those pictures; at my recommendation he purchased those pictures at £70, and we took them to Florence, where Mr. Wilson, an artist, had been collecting pictures for Sir Joseph Hawley; those pictures are in Sir Joseph Hawley's collection at the present time; the pictures that were exhibited in court the other day were purchased by me, and I know they are the works of an ancient master; I took a picture to Lord Avonmore of the Madonna and Child, and the old lord said to me "Crosbie, have you no others than that?" and I said, "Yes, my lord, I think I can match you;" I lost a considerable sum, about £7,000 or £8,000, by lending it to a friend, who was a most honourable man, and I expected at the time I was purchasing the pictures that I would soon be repaid that money; I was intimately acquainted with the eldest son of Lord Avonmore, and was present at a wedding party in his house, and upon my oath I did not distribute copies of my election placard at that wedding party, but I gave one privately to Lord Avonmore, and some gentlemen present asked me for copies of it, and they also wed it to ladies who were present; the letter which was read was a garbled copy of a letter I addressed to Paget in Bainbridge, and Co.; they refused to honour my draft, although when passing through London I told them my circumstances; I had banked with them ever since my father's death, who was a large depositor with them; when I drew those cheques I decidedly believed that Messrs. Paget and Bainbridge would honour the cheques; I was not in the habit of keeping in my hand a pair of pistols, and presenting them at every one that went into Dillon's shop; I was not such a fool; I had some transactions with Mrs. Dyer, and sold her some cows, and upon those transactions there was about £9 due to her by me; she brought an action against me, and her foreman waited upon me, and said that Mrs. Dyer was very sorry for the course she had taken against me; that took place on a Saturday, in Dillon's shop, and on the following Monday morning I had another interview with the foreman on the subject; two hours after that conversation I was arrested by two bailiffs, in the public street, when walking with my wife; they showed me no authority for this, and they then held out the writ to me; I was taken to the Marshalsea, and had not the slightest idea at whose suit; the sub-marshal asked me had I pistols in my pocket, and I said not, and I wondered at him asking the question, and I since found I was the first man that was ever asked that question; there was no detainer lodged against me in the Marshalsea till after the finding of the commission, on the 11th August; I heard the statement made about my being confined in Dr. Gregory's Asylum; for two months I was kept in a small yard in that asylum, where there were lunatics detained; I was placed among sullen lunatics, yelling ones, abusive and idiotic ones, and some of them with sufficient intellect to know I was a Kerry man and a navy man, and therefore to abuse me—(laughter)—I hope the public now have heard enough of this case to know it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.—My sister died from the effects of the fumes in which she was stopping being recently painted; she was first affected with nausea, the retching and convulsions of which ended in death; I met Col. Herbert at M'Gillicuddy's first; I fell out with the M'Gillicuddy because I considered he assumed not to understand a communication I made to him in reference to Mrs. O'Shea's hotel; the letter I addressed to Lady Headley was sent to a solicitor; I don't think it was a fair thing for Lady Headley to send that letter to Mrs. O'Shea, because it was marked private; if Lord Headley had done so I would have called him to account for it—probably sent a friend to him to tell him where I lived; when I wrote to the M'Gillicuddy the letter in question I was not on terms with him; previously I had agreed to stand proxy for one of their children; but when I heard the service read I found that I was really *bona fide* godpapa instead of proxy; I thought bad of that, as I considered I was deceived, not having intended to have stood godfather for the child. [Captain Crosbie satisfactorily explained the matters alluded to in his letter to the M'Gillicuddy's which had been read in the course of the case.] I believe from what I have heard that my family was descended from the Plantagenets, but there is no use in a man being descended of a high family if he is not able to do his work on board a ship; it is an infamous falsehood that I ever went on my knees in Lord Avonmore's parlour, and swore an oath I would shoot Colonel Herbert; I entirely disprove that falsehood by proving that I had no pistol at the time, my portmanteau, which contained my pistols, having been seized previously; I had pistols with me occasionally in Dillon's shop, and I brought them with me in consequence of not wishing to leave them in the hotel, where I had no place to lock them up, lest any accident might occur; to the best of my knowledge I never showed the pistols to any person in that shop; though it was positively sworn I did, it was an outrageous falsehood; Mr. Yelverton O'Keefe was present when I was in the parlour of Lord Avonmore, and so was Mr. Sayers; the reason I went to Lord Avonmore's house that day was, because he was sick, and I wished to see him, but he was in bed; Mr. Sayers, whom I called "Uncle Sayers," was asked by me for a loan of £3, which he did not lend me, and I confess I did not think very much of him afterwards; that £3 was not intended to defray any election costs, for I knew well the costs of elections, having purchased the newest book on the subject; I am still under the opinion that the greatest difficulty was thrown in my way in bringing forward my case, but I am not such a fool as to think the whole Government was in a conspiracy against me; however, I can understand some individuals supporting political friends; I don't know Lord Palmerston, nor do I know Lord John Russell; he talked about the "nunneries" of the Catholic religion, and I never could understand any Catholic voting for a Whig after that—(laughter)—my anxiety to get into Parliament was in the hope of being enabled to do something for those men in whom I took an interest, and whom I considered were innocently imprisoned; they were tried by a barrister of the name of Brereton—(laughter)—and I think he was not aware of the real circumstances of the case, as the principal witness against them was a notorious liar down there, called "Old Nick"—(laughter)—upon my solemn oath I never said I would shoot Colonel Herbert, but I said if he took offence at my language, that I was open, as a gentleman, to meet him; all the hammering in the case, you see, is on one side. (Laughter.)

Don't you think your own counsel hammered well?

Captain Crosbie—Yes, he is a very good hand, but wait till you hear Mr. Harris. (Laughter.)

Will you contest the county again?

That all depends upon circumstances, if I can give Colonel Herbert a rattle I will—I mean politically, as I am not going to eat him, or skin him alive, or anything of that sort; I hate politics, but yet I am very decided in my politics, like my friend Mr. Dowse—(laughter)—the allusion to *rint* in the election placard had reference to O'Connell's repeal rent; they called him down in Kerry the "big beggarman"—(laughter)—if I went into Parliament, I was going to do the same work for less pay—(laughter)—O'Connell was a very good fellow, but I don't think he served himself by the penny rent; I could not say whether I would have been returned for Kerry or not, if the election went on; it was perfectly optional, for you know young Master Brady thought he was going to be member for Dublin, and was not—(loud laughter)—my letters I suspected were interfered with by some understrappers in the Post-office, for you know Colonel Herbert was Chief-Secretary, and had the power of giving away some nice little situations—(laughter)—I said I thought the understrappers of the Government had something to do with getting me into the Marshalsea.

Mr. Armstrong—Did you write that letter to Mrs. Dyer which was read.

I deny I wrote portion of it, for it is not English—you will see in everything I wrote there was meaning; the pamphlet called the "Proof of the Pudding" answered the purpose for which it was written, and passed through two or three editions; there are little cuts in it against several persons which you cannot understand; I sent copies to some of the clubs, and to several navy friends of mine; the first edition of the pamphlet contained about 600 copies, and the second, I think, about 250; when I purchased the pictures I expected to receive three large sums of money, one large sum from a gentleman in England to whom I had lent it.

Captain Crosbie was then brought by counsel through the leading points upon which the allegation of his insanity was based, and his answers in explanation appeared to be highly satisfactory, and were characterised by reason and acuteness. He did not lose his temper, or betray any symptoms suggestive of insanity. He said he hoped no human efforts could deprive him of his intellect, as it required a higher power above to take away the reason and the intellect. Captain Crosbie contradicted *in toto* a great deal of the evidence adduced to sustain the allegation of insanity. In the course of the cross-examination he said, speaking to Mr. Armstrong, on the subject alluding to the election placard, that he understood that he had written some himself for a certain gentleman who had lately contested the city of Dublin.

Mr. Armstrong denied this, and stated he never wrote a placard in his life.

Captain Crosbie—I heard you dry-nursed Mr. Brady through his election. (Laughter.)

Mr. Armstrong—Well, don't you know, Captain Crosbie, that a great deal of what you hear is untrue?

Captain Crosbie—Indeed it is.

This closed the evidence for the defence, and the further hearing was adjourned to this morning, when Mr. Harris, Q.C., will speak on behalf of Captain Crosbie.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Brennan *v.* Williams.

His lordship is still occupied with the hearing of this case, the facts of which we have already more than once reported. It was hoped it would be brought to a close this (Saturday) evening, but at present it is difficult to form any opinion upon that point.

CHAMBER MOTIONS.

Mr. Justice O'Brien will sit this day to hear chamber motions for the three law courts.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Hon. Judge Berwick.)

In re Brabazon Saunders.

The bankrupt was an hotel-keeper in Suffolk-street (Dublin), and the meeting, which had been adjourned from the previous day, was for the purpose of passing the final examination.

Mr. Levy, with Mr. M'Sally as agent, appeared for the bankrupt.

Mr. Larcom and Mr. Hackett for the creditors.

It appears the case had been adjourned in order to effect the arrangement of an action which was pending, and Mr. Largom stated that this had taken place.

Mr. Murphy, official assignee, said there never was any ground for opposing the discharge of Saunders, save that which constituted the subject of the action—namely, the selling of his property to his son, who gave £300 for it, which was its full value.

Judge Berwick minutely examined the schedule, and asked the bankrupt how he got into his difficulties?

Mr. Saunders replied that they arose out of bill transactions in connection with his son. He did not owe a trade debt.

The final examination was passed, and an immediate certificate granted.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

OCCASIONAL PAPER.

SPECIAL APPEAL FOR THE FUTURE PERMANENT SUPPORT OF THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

It is in an altered position, but in some respects, at least, with a more cheerful confidence, that the committee of the Church Education Society for Ireland address themselves at the present time to all those who desire the advancement of Scriptural education in this country.

A communication was very recently made to the Government by the presidents of the society, pressing its claims in the most urgent manner, and offering to make every concession, short of giving up the great principle for which we have been contending, in the hope that such an offer on their part might afford the basis of an adjustment of the question at issue between the Government and the society. The proposal was made to place the schools of the society as to all secular matters under the Board of National Education—to use its books, to be subject to its inspection, and in every way to conform to its rules, with this one exception, that the Scriptures should be used in the education of all the children in attendance. And it was offered that the fullest notice should be given of the Scriptural character of the school, so that no children should attend without their parents being made fully aware beforehand of the kind of instruction imparted in it.

Every concession was thus made which could be made, and everything was done to reconcile the principles which the Government have laid down for their guidance, with the great principle which the society has been instituted to maintain—namely, that the Word of God shall be made an essential part of the education of every child.

The prayer thus urged by the presidents was supported by a declaration, signed by a large number of the leading clergy and laity of the Irish branch of the United Church, among whom were twenty-five lay peers connected with Ireland. The cause of the society was thus once more put before Government in a manner that seemed to carry with it great weight; and it remained to be seen whether now, at last, on the most reasonable grounds, any concession would be made to its just requirements.

To these applications, as is well known, a final and decisive answer has been returned. Any concession of the kind demanded has been positively refused. Permission will not be given in any schools aided by Government, under any circumstances, to make instruction in the Word of God a necessary part of education.

This at once puts an end to all further attempts at treating with the Government; and when we remember that it is only a decisive announcement of the determination which has been come to by successive administrations; and that although individual statesmen have professed themselves favourable to our claims, no party when in power has ever acceded to them, we feel that all hope of receiving aid from Parliament for the work carried on by the society is, for the present at least, extinguished.

This no doubt, is in some respects a grievous disappointment, while in others, the committee are inclined to look upon it as a relief. They trust that through the Lord's blessing it may be overruled for the furtherance and advancement of their work. They feel that they have now to cast themselves unreservedly upon the voluntary support of those who love the Word of God, and who desire to see it honoured in the matter of education; and formidable as the work may appear, they are quite satisfied that abundant means exist for carrying it on, if those who profess a zeal in the cause are but willing to exert themselves.

Great things are done in our day by voluntarily contributions—contributions often small in amount, coming from a vast number of individuals, united for a common purpose. In this way the great Church Missionary Society collects its income of about £150,000 a-year. In the same way the free Church of Scotland collects its central fund of £100,000 a-year, from a population of not more than one million of souls. And when the committee take into consideration the sums already contributed in various ways to the objects of the society throughout the country, and the comparatively small addition required to place their work in a permanently flourishing condition, they have no doubt but that, through the Divine blessing resting upon them, abundant means may be forthcoming, and Scriptural education in Ireland be carried on more efficiently than ever.

A sum of £35,000 is annually contributed to the support of the schools in connexion with the society throughout the country. A further annual sum of more than £5,000 is received by the Central Society, and is chiefly expended on two important objects: first, on its admirable training school for male and female teachers in Kildare-place; and secondly, on supplying the schools in connexion with the society, numbering about 1,700, with books and other school requisites. If to this sum of £40,000 a-year actually contributed, there were added as much as £10,000 a-year more, it is calculated that the whole work of the society might be very efficiently conducted.

About £5,000 would be needed to relieve the straitened condition of many of the schools, while the remainder would be expended upon the central work of the society. Thus, it will require a sum of about £1,500 a-year to maintain such a staff of efficient inspectors connected with the Central Office in Dublin, as is absolutely necessary to carry out one of the principal objects of the society. The general usefulness of its schools very much depends upon efficient inspection, but want of funds has of late compelled the Central Committee to lay the work of inspection entirely aside. £2,000 a year more would be well spent on an object nearly connected with that of inspection—namely, on gratuities to be awarded to teachers on the report of the inspectors, and in proportion to the numbers and proficiency of the children in attendance. Out of the remaining £1,500, £1,000 would form a most welcome and necessary addition to the sums already spent in books and school requisites—the grants made by the society for these items having often fallen grievously short of the requirements of the schools. The committee are also most anxious to make the training establishment and the central model schools still more perfect than ever, so that they may occupy an advantageous comparison with any other institution of the kind throughout the kingdom; and this they feel that about £500 a year additional might with great profit and advantage be expended, and that it would be found to yield a rich return.

The committee submit this rough estimate of what will be required, not as being able to certify the exact amount of every item, but in order that their friends may the better judge what are the leading objects which they have in view, and what amount of additional contributions would probably put it in their power to accomplish them. And now they ask is the sum of £10,000 a year added to what is already given too much to expect from the united voluntary contributions of all who feel a hearty interest in the cause? If much warm feeling has been called forth by recent discussions on the subject, the committee accept it as an indelation that the principle for which the society has been contending is held dear by the great body, both of the laity and of the clergy of the Church in Ireland. It is now only needed that this strong feeling should embody itself in steady self-denying contributions, in order that the work which we all love may, with the Lord's blessing, be thoroughly carried out.

A suggestion has been made, that a voluntary income in a of one penny in the £1, if levied by each friend of the society upon his own income, and handed in annually as his subscription to its funds, would amply provide all that is required. The committee do not desire to press this suggestion to its exact fulfilment in any case; they are sure that many have given and will give in a still larger proportion than what is here suggested; they mention it merely as indicating one way in which the thing required might be realised—namely a wide-spread annual subscription somewhat proportioned to the means of everyone. It is for annual support that the committee now earnestly appeal. They feel strongly that in this important crisis of the history of the society the plan must be laid for its steady and persevering maintenance.

It is to the Protestant people of Ireland—to those especially who are connected with our National Church—that the committee look with confidence for the chief part of that support which is required. It is they who are directly interested in the prosperity of the undertaking; and it is they who already give it the largest measure of support which it receives. The committee hope that they may also receive from their brethren in England more substantial help than hitherto. They are sure that were their case thoroughly understood—were it distinctly known that the sole ground on which they are excluded from State assistance is because they cannot cease to make the Word of God a necessary part of education in their schools—aid would be liberally given to them by many in England who love that Word, and who desire to honour it. But whatever may be done by others, the committee trust that this appeal will not be made in vain to those in Ireland who are attached to the cause of Scriptural education. Let the cause be universally taken up by all who are truly in earnest about it. Let each one do his own part according to his ability, and through the blessing of Him "without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy," there will be forthcoming, without any undue pressure upon anyone, abundant means for carrying on the work.

The committee are persuaded that a general and persevering effort to uphold the honour of God's Word in National Education, so far from weakening our exertions for other Christian objects, would have a healthy influence upon the mind of our Church and nation, and that it would materially contribute to the success of other works carried on for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom.

It will be for all who hold the great principle of the society now to join together heart and hand in doing themselves, under the Divine blessing, what they have hitherto looked in vain to others to help them in performing. For this none can blame them. They do no more than exercise a right open to every man in this free country—the right of acting according to the dictates of his own conscience. And if the spirit of true liberality be poured out on the Church and Protestant people of Ireland—if they be led to perform the work here set before them, those who have most strongly opposed their claims cannot but hold them in respect. But they may look to a higher reward than this. There is One who has declared: "Them that honour Me I will honour." And if, not for political purposes nor for party strife, but because they believe it to be for the honour of His holy Word, our Church and people unite in this undertaking—if with steady self-denying contributions they carry it on, we may well expect His blessing to rest upon us. "Prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room to receive it."

A POINT AS TO THE DATING OF RECEIPT STAMPS:—The *Dundee Advertiser* says :—"It having been stated that, under the new Stamp Act, all adhesive stamps on receipts for money require to have the date as well as the name or initials upon them, a gentleman in Dundee has written to Mr. Angus Fletcher, Comptroller of the Inland Revenue, Edinburgh, inquiring whether such is the case, and has been informed, in reply, that this is not required for ordinary receipts, but only for bank cheques and the other stamps specified in the schedule of the Act."

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND—ANNUAL MEETING OF PROPRIETORS.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

London, Thursday.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Proprietors of the Provincial Bank of Ireland was held this day, at their head office, Broad-street, city, at twelve o'clock.

The chair was taken by Mr. S. T. MAGAN.

Amongst those present were the following directors: Mr. Oliver